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Who Are the Children Receiving Public Child Welfare Services?

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE • Social Security Administration

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Social Security in Review

State of the Union Message

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY delivered to Congress on January 30, 1961, his first message on the State of the Union. Calling attention to the high rate of unemployment, he said: "Of some 5½ million Americans who are without jobs, more than 1 million have been searching for work for more than 4 months. And during each month some 150,000 workers are exhausting their already meager jobless rights. Nearly one-eighth of those who are without jobs live almost without hope in nearly one hundred especially depressed and troubled areas."

The President promised to propose to Congress "within the next 14 days measures to improve unemployment compensation through temporary increases in duration on a self-supporting basis—to provide more food for the families of the unemployed, and to aid their needy children—to redevelop our areas of chronic labor surplus—to expand the services of the United States employment offices—to stimulate housing and construction—to secure more purchasing power for our lowest paid workers by raising and expanding the minimum wage—to offer tax incentives for sound plant investment—to increase the development of our natural resources—to encourage price stability and to take other steps aimed at insuring a prompt recovery and paving the way for increased long-range growth."

The importance of measures to promote the Nation's health was stressed by President Kennedy. "Medical research," he said, "has achieved new wonders—but these wonders are too often beyond the reach of too many people, owing to a lack of income—particularly among the aged—a lack of hospital beds, a lack of nursing homes and a lack of doctors and dentists. Measures to provide health care for the aged under social secu-

rity, and to increase the supply of both facilities and personnel, must be undertaken this year."

First Payments Under Medical Assistance for the Aged

The first payments under the new federally aided program of medical assistance for the aged were made in November, when three States made such payments in behalf of 11,806 persons. The three States were Massachusetts, Michigan, and West Virginia. In Massachusetts, where certain types of institutional cases were transferred from old-age assistance to the new program, 11,647 recipients benefited from these payments. The transfer was largely responsible for a drop of 15,000 in the number of old-age assistance recipients in Massachusetts and of 18,000 in the country as a whole. Nationally, 2,331,800 persons received old-age assistance in November.

	November 1960	October 1960	November 1959
OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE			
Monthly benefits in current-payment status:			
Number (in thousands).....	14,730	14,577	13,644
Amount (in millions).....	\$924.8	\$915.1	\$840.5
Average old-age benefit (retired worker)....	\$74.02	\$74.02	\$72.71
Average old-age benefit awarded in month....	\$73.42	\$79.08	\$81.64
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE			
Recipients (in thousands):			
Old-age assistance.....	2,332	2,350	2,308
Medical assistance for the aged.....	12	—	—
Aid to dependent children (total).....	3,034	3,013	2,926
Aid to the blind.....	108	106	109
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	372	371	348
General assistance (cases).....	385	365	413
Average payments:			
Old-age assistance.....	\$68.82	\$69.45	\$68.58
Medical assistance for the aged.....	191.06	—	—
Aid to dependent children (per recipient)....	29.79	29.69	28.77
Aid to the blind.....	72.80	72.98	60.20
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	66.85	66.71	64.11
General assistance (per case).....	69.88	68.62	69.57

The November increases in the number of persons aided under general assistance and aid to dependent children probably reflected to some extent the continuation of unfavorable employment conditions. The number of cases on the general assistance rolls was 385,000 and the number of persons was 1,056,000—roughly 20,000 and 84,000, respectively, more than in October. Persons receiving aid to dependent children in November numbered 3,034,200—21,500 more than in October.

Assistance Expenditures Higher in Three Programs

Expenditures for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, totaled \$321.3 million—\$2.7 million or 0.9 percent more than in October. Payments increased \$969,000 or 1.1 percent in aid to dependent children and \$160,000 or 0.6 percent in aid to the permanently and totally disabled. General assistance payments (exclusive of vendor payments for medical care) rose \$1,855,000 or 7.4 percent.

The November declines in total payments of \$2,728,000 or 1.7 percent in old-age assistance and \$27,000 or 0.3 percent in aid to the blind were attributable mainly to decreases in vendor payments for medical care under these programs in Massachusetts. In that State, however, medical payments totaling \$2,229,000 were made under the new program of medical assistance for the aged. The decrease in vendor payments under the pro-

gram of aid to the blind in Massachusetts resulted from fewer bills being processed for payment.

For the country as a whole, the average payment per recipient decreased 63 cents in old-age assistance and increased slightly in aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. In general assistance the average payment per case rose \$1.26. Most of the noticeable changes in State averages under the special types of public assistance resulted from fluctuations in vendor payments for medical care in behalf of recipients. A few sizable changes resulted from the application of new policies. Utah raised its assistance standards and maximums on individual payments; the net effect was a substantial increase in the average payment per recipient in each of the adult programs, but in aid to dependent children there was a relatively small increase. When South Carolina raised its clothing allowance in aid to the blind by \$2.00, the average money payment went up \$2.19.

OASDI Benefits First Paid to Disabled Workers Under Age 50

Persons receiving monthly benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program numbered 14.7 million at the end of November—154,000 more than in October. The increase, which was the largest since April 1958, re-

(Continued on page 13)

	November 1960	October 1960	November 1959	Calendar year	
				1959	1958
Civilian labor force, ¹ total (in thousands)	71,213	71,060	69,310	69,394	68,647
Employed	67,182	67,490	65,640	65,581	63,968
Unemployed	4,031	3,579	3,670	3,813	4,661
Personal income (in billions, total seasonally adjusted at annual rates) ² ³	\$409.5	\$409.5	\$388.7	\$383.3	\$360.3
Wage and salary disbursements	274.4	274.8	260.8	258.2	239.7
Proprietors' income	48.4	48.5	46.3	46.5	46.4
Personal interest income, dividends, and rental income	54.2	54.1	50.8	49.2	45.5
Social insurance and related payments	24.7	24.3	22.4	21.2	20.4
Public assistance	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0
Other	13.8	13.8	13.0	12.8	12.3
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	9.2	9.3	7.9	7.8	6.8
Consumer price index, ⁴ all items (1947-49 = 100)	127.4	127.3	125.6	124.6	123.5
Food	121.1	120.9	117.9	118.3	120.3
Medical care	157.9	157.3	153.0	150.8	144.6

¹ Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning January 1960, data include Alaska and Hawaii.

² Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii, except that personal income includes pay of Federal personnel stationed abroad.

³ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce.

⁴ Components differ from those published by the Department, since they have been regrouped; for definitions, see the *Annual Statistical Supplement, 1958*, page 1, table 1.

⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Who Are the Children Receiving Public Child Welfare Services?

by HELEN R. JETER*

AT THE END OF March 1959, almost 221,000 children in 45 States were receiving child welfare casework services from public welfare agencies.

Child welfare services are social services that supplement or substitute for parental care and supervision. They are designed to protect children, promote their welfare, and prevent their neglect, abuse, or exploitation and to help overcome problems that result in dependency, neglect, or delinquency. When it is necessary, children are provided care away from their own homes in foster-family homes, adoptive homes, child-caring institutions, or other facilities.

Developing community facilities and community awareness of child welfare problems, selecting adoptive parents, finding suitable foster families, licensing foster-family homes and institutions—all are child welfare services. Another and essential service consists of working directly with the child himself and with his family. As one agency—the New Mexico Department of Public Welfare—put it, "child welfare service means helping a child who is having trouble getting along with himself, his family or his community. The helping process includes getting to know the child and his family, and other people involved, well enough to know what has caused the trouble and how to help straighten it out." This is child welfare casework; this is the service considered here.

Forty-five State departments of public welfare cooperated with the Children's Bureau in a study of the characteristics of children receiving services on March 31, 1959.¹ The 220,812 children represented about 61 percent of the total number (362,000) receiving child welfare casework services from public child welfare agencies in the 50

States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands on that date.

Fourteen years earlier, 32 States had made similar reports, and 30 States reported completely in both years. The changes noted seem to be those that have occurred over a period of time and not those resulting from differences in sampling.

A comparison of the data for the 2 years 1945 and 1959 shows that the average age of the children receiving child welfare services was about the same in both years although the younger children made up a slightly higher proportion of the total in 1959 than in 1945. Relatively more non-white children were receiving services in the later year. The proportion of children receiving services because of the death of parents dropped, and the proportion of those whose parents were divorced, separated, or deserted went up. There were proportionately more short-time or relatively new cases in 1959 than in 1945, and a corresponding drop in the proportion receiving services for more than 5 years. The proportion in families receiving public assistance showed a marked increase. Relatively fewer of the children receiving services were living in the homes of parents or relatives.

Because the coverage of the 1959 study is incomplete, any national conclusions should be made with caution. Moreover, the study was confined to public welfare agencies. Some of the apparent gaps in service in certain States may have been filled by voluntary agencies, usually on a planned basis in local communities. Finally, the limitations of a study based only on case records will be obvious. Social welfare practice can be evaluated only by careful, detailed, analytical study that was beyond the defined scope of this inquiry.

CHARACTERISTICS

There were slightly more boys than girls receiving services. One out of 4 of the children in the study was nonwhite.

*Division of Research, Children's Bureau. Adapted from the report by Miss Jeter, *Children Who Receive Services From Public Child Welfare Agencies* (Children's Bureau Publication No. 387), 1960. For greater detail on the characteristics of the children studied, and for the methodology of the study, see the report.

¹ California, Connecticut, Georgia, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the State of Washington did not report.

A little more than half the children lived in the homes of parents or relatives, and all but a sixth of this group were living with their parents.

More than a third of the children studied were in some type of foster home. A small proportion (6 percent) were in adoptive homes. The largest group was in foster-family boarding homes where their care was being paid for. Only a small proportion lived in free foster-family homes or homes in which the child earned his board and care.

One in 10 of the children receiving services from public child welfare agencies was in some kind of institution. More than half of these children were in institutions for dependent and neglected children, with smaller proportions in institutions for delinquent children, institutions for the mentally retarded, treatment centers for the emotionally disturbed, institutions for the physically handicapped, and homes for unmarried mothers.

The average child receiving service was aged 10. Only small proportions were under 15 months or over age 18. About a fourth of the children were between the ages of 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 10 $\frac{1}{4}$.²

More than a third of the children had parents who were married and living together. Slightly less than a third were from homes that were broken because the parents were divorced or separated or one parent had deserted the home. About one-fifth of them had parents who had never been married to each other. Only one-seventh had lost one or both parents through death, and only 1 in 100 had lost both parents.

About 1 in 5 of the children lived in families in which public assistance was being received, and for most of them this assistance took the form of aid to dependent children. A few of the children (5 percent) were receiving child's benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program.

For three-fourths of the children, the agencies responsible for public child welfare services had been in touch with them or with their parents, foster parents, or institutional personnel during the 3 months preceding the report. For somewhat more than one-half, the contact had been within the past month. For 5 percent of them,

² Quarter-year intervals result from the questionnaire used in the study on March 31, which asked for the year of birth. Age-group intervals are therefore not precise as to upper and lower limits.

the agencies reported no contact in either 1958 or 1959.

Children in the Home of Parents

Casework for children living with their parents is initiated either by the family requesting help from the child welfare agency or by the agency on complaint that a child is being neglected, abused, or exploited. This study did not ask how many of the children were receiving protective services initiated by the agency or how many were receiving casework at the request of the parents. Of the 220,812 children in the study, 96,640 or 44 percent were living in the home of parents (table 1).

The children living with their parents were aged 10, on the average—about the same age as children with other living arrangements. Fewer of them were aged 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ or less, however, or aged 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ and over. About half of them were between the ages of 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 14 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Only half of these children were living with two parents. Twenty-eight percent lived in homes broken because the parents were divorced or separated or one of the parents had deserted the home. Divorce was less frequent in the non-white families. Eight percent of the white children and 27 percent of the nonwhite children were living with an unmarried parent.

Death had taken one parent of 9 percent of the children living with their parents—the father in twice as many instances as the mother. Slightly more than 4 percent of the children living in their own home were receiving child's benefits under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance—less than half the proportion who had lost one parent through death.

Service to children in the homes of parents had begun more recently than service to children living in other circumstances. The median length of service was 1 year. For about 20 percent of the children, service had been last initiated within the preceding 3 months, for 39 percent within the preceding 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ years. Fewer than one-fourth had received service for as long as 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ years.

Children in Homes of Relatives

The study reported 9,769 boys and 9,027 girls living in homes of relatives. Together they rep-

resented 8.6 percent of the total. Seventy percent of these children were white.

Children with these living arrangements were the second oldest group in the study (median age, over 11 years). Only 3 percent were under age 1 1/4, and only 19 percent were under age 5 1/4. More than half were between the ages of 10 1/4 and 18 1/4.

The largest proportion of children who had

lost both parents were in this group. Nearly 30 percent had lost one or both parents (14 percent were motherless, 8 percent fatherless, and 7 percent without both parents).

More than 9 percent of the children living with relatives were receiving child's benefits under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance—the largest proportion for children with any type of living arrangement. Only 17 percent of the chil-

TABLE 1.—Children receiving child welfare services: Number, by whereabouts of child and by Census region and State, 45 States, March 31, 1959¹

Census region and State	Total	In foster-family home				In institution for—						Elsewhere	Unknown	
		In home of parents	In home of relatives	Adop-tive	Board-ing	Free	"Wage or work"	Depend-ent and neg-lected children	Unmar-ried mothers	Emo-tionally dis-turbed children	Delin-quent children	Mentally retarded and phys-ically disabled		
Total, 45 States	220,812	96,640	18,706	13,744	60,030	3,192	658	13,221	496	955	5,423	2,394	4,421	830
New England	14,806	3,703	913	502	7,887	118	68	929	16	100	106	95	323	46
Maine	3,476	1,148	308	94	1,640	35	14	69	20	44	43	45	46	15
Massachusetts	5,768	603	243	156	4,109	45	9	360	9	21	40	13	158	15
New Hampshire	2,304	855	129	121	822	20	13	267	4	24	4	5	37	3
Rhode Island	1,563	422	111	60	684	5	6	156	1	13	48	3	46	8
Vermont	1,093	675	122	71	632	13	26	77	2	22	10	4	36	5
East North Central	52,848	17,653	3,979	2,858	19,008	1,170	239	5,414	102	307	454	247	1,221	196
Illinois	5,595	817	186	193	3,553	46	5	516	2	33	38	99	7	
Indiana	12,282	4,123	1,279	1,209	3,220	376	45	1,540	41	61	110	20	217	41
Michigan	2,870	1,167	254	89	1,005	162	15	98	1	10	18	6	32	13
Ohio	20,797	6,427	1,410	928	7,036	478	98	2,906	31	203	270	165	716	129
Wisconsin	11,304	5,119	850	439	4,094	108	76	354	27	56	18	157	6	
West North Central	27,671	15,579	2,208	1,495	4,065	349	135	600	123	356	701	334	525	88
Iowa	2,890	2,042	196	190	189	45	13	103	5	26	21	34	31	4
Kansas	2,104	485	107	357	356	37	10	128	13	284	263	22	24	18
Minnesota	14,164	8,947	1,168	273	2,779	118	67	125	80	94	206	258	49	
Missouri	4,236	2,290	400	520	831	71	7	56	7	6	1	8	38	1
Nebraska	1,975	796	161	71	219	55	28	129	6	26	381	25	62	16
North Dakota	1,274	669	71	26	269	16	12	100	7	12	19	30	43	
South Dakota	1,019	350	105	58	332	7	1	49	5	2	12	9	69	
South Atlantic	47,056	19,286	4,347	3,527	12,562	683	78	2,549	97	88	1,571	1,253	829	186
Delaware	1,480	508	109	38	681	58	21	43	15	2	3	2		
Dist. of Col.	4,425	1,355	305	107	1,262	59	8	518	12	34	615	11	83	56
Florida	3,435	712	203	1,055	1,129	32	178	16	10	15	85			
Maryland	6,833	1,684	260	138	4,532	1	20	40	1	1	45	20	76	15
North Carolina	18,220	8,750	1,900	1,930	2,080	320	30	1,120	50	700	950	340	50	
South Carolina	4,935	2,286	781	178	828	79	2	347	13	5	128	234	56	
West Virginia	7,728	3,991	789	81	2,052	134	18	325	5	5	58	21	186	63
East South Central	35,487	22,201	3,784	2,133	3,882	402	28	1,310	49	17	1,240	86	298	57
Alabama	9,697	4,746	1,426	901	1,498	142	6	512	4	351		106	5	
Kentucky	9,529	5,966	894	399	853	132	17	444	19	14	571	48	122	30
Mississippi	11,359	9,342	897	64	609	73	42	8	2	267	3	32	22	
Tennessee	4,902	2,127	567	769	922	55	5	312	13	3	51	35	38	
West South Central	13,344	5,105	732	1,564	4,414	142	41	648	56	33	256	193	147	13
Arkansas	2,034	746	126	154	845	20	4	49	31	1	29	14	15	
Louisiana	6,335	1,679	248	1,013	2,910	22	33	226	2	30	7	115	41	11
Oklahoma	2,809	1,550	180	155	332	44	3	260	21	2	209	53		
Texas	2,166	1,130	178	242	327	56	1	113	4	11	64	38	2	
Mountain	10,577	4,183	1,008	1,340	3,080	110	24	268	50	49	99	67	210	89
Arizona	2,948	1,080	359	465	759	26	7	40	31	1	7	48	61	64
Colorado	3,014	1,377	178	380	800	11	8	96	5	41	36	6	76	
Idaho	209	110	26	17	22	9	7	2	2	5	4	2	5	
Montana	835	334	60	86	274	12	3	36	7	6	1	15	1	
Nevada	251	85	18	33	70	8	27	2	1	2	5	2		
New Mexico	1,889	591	246	277	642	33	4	40	5	7	5	27	12	
Utah	1,067	418	95	66	411	7	1	22	5	34	1	22	7	
Wyoming	364	188	26	16	102	4	1	22	3	3	2			
Pacific	8,384	3,418	748	279	3,149	74	33	363	3	5	106	6	168	32
Alaska	737	190	68	27	198	7	5	204	1	5	2	6	13	2
Hawaii	1,361	484	124	88	506	10	6	93	2	2	104		45	3
Oregon	6,286	2,735	556	164	2,445	57	22	66			104		110	27
Outlying	10,639	5,512	1,077	46	1,062	144	9	1,050			803	113	700	123
Puerto Rico	10,240	5,328	1,044	44	965	122	9	1,005			803	113	685	122
Virgin Islands	390	184	33	2	97	22		45					15	1

¹ Data for Indiana as of Apr. 30, 1959, and for North Carolina, March 1958. For some States certain children were excluded for administrative reasons

that do not affect the distribution. See Children's Bureau Statistical Series, No. 60, for national totals for March 31, 1959.

dren in homes of relatives had unmarried parents. The parents of 38 percent were divorced, separated, or deserted. Sixteen percent had parents married and presumably living together. For white children, the percentage with married parents was 19; for nonwhite children, it was 10 percent.

Children in Adoptive Homes

For a child who cannot have a home with his own parents, adoption has long been recognized as the first choice among substitutes. Public welfare agencies in 45 States reported that 14,000 children in adoptive homes were receiving public child welfare services—an estimated three-fifths of the total number of children in adoptive homes that were receiving such services in the country as a whole at the time of the report.

About 12 percent of the approximately 100,000 children adopted annually have been "placed" in the adoptive home by the public welfare agency—that is, the agency selected both the adoptive parents and the child. For a larger number of children, the agency has provided some kind of adoption service. Most of the 45 States have legal provisions for social study before final court order for adoption, and in some States these provisions apply to all adoptions. Most States also require a period of trial residence (from 3 months to 1 year) under supervision. The number of children in adoptive homes under study or supervision by public welfare agencies is thus greater than the number placed by the agencies and adopted within the year. It is this larger group that is represented by the 14,000 children reported in the study as living in adoptive homes.

These children were the youngest of all the groups studied (median age, 2-3). Thirty-five percent were aged $1\frac{1}{4}$ or less, more than two-thirds were under age $5\frac{1}{4}$, and 4 percent were less than 3 months old.

There were more boys than girls in adoptive homes, in about the same proportion as for the entire group. The age distribution was the same for the boys and the girls.

Only 17 percent of the children in adoptive homes were nonwhite. The average (mean) age of the white children was $4\frac{1}{3}$ years, and the nonwhite children were slightly over age 5, on the average.

Among both white and nonwhite children a fourth or more had parents who were married and presumably living together. Why these children were given in adoption is not known. Remarriage with stepparents adopting may account for some cases.

Most (78 percent) of the children in adoptive homes had received service from the agency within the preceding 3 months. Most of the cases had also been initiated recently—63 percent within the preceding 15 months, 15 percent within the preceding 3 months. The median length of service was 1 year.

Children receiving child's benefits under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance represented almost 2 percent of the children in adoptive homes—a smaller proportion than in the entire group.

Children in Foster-Family Boarding Homes

By far the largest proportion of the children in the study who were in some kind of foster-family home were in foster-family boarding homes where the board was paid from public or voluntary agency funds, by the child's parents, through child's benefits under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, or from a combination of such sources. These children represented the second largest group in the entire study.

The child in a foster-family boarding home was likely to be about the same age as the child in his parents' home but older than the child in an adoptive home. The average (mean) age was over 9 years. Only 2 percent in this group were over age 18.

Although the proportion of children in foster-family boarding homes who were younger than age $1\frac{1}{4}$ is small, the number was nearly as large as the number in this age group who were in adoptive homes. Some of the children were undoubtedly in boarding homes in preparation for placement in adoptive homes.

Seventy percent of the boarding-home children were white, and about one-fourth of these white children had parents who were married and presumably living together. (Some of these children may have been removed from their own home because of the parents' neglect or abuse.) For 42 percent of these children, the parents were divorced, separated, or deserted; and 18 percent

had parents that were not married. Two percent had lost both parents.

The nonwhite children in foster-family boarding homes present a different picture. Only 14 percent had parents who were married and living together; more than 45 percent had unmarried parents. Twenty-six percent of these children had parents who were divorced, separated, or deserted. The high proportion of nonwhite children of unmarried parents in boarding homes probably reflects the fact that adoption can be arranged for relatively few of these children.

Children in boarding homes are necessarily the subject of frequent contacts with the public welfare agency. About 71 percent of these children had had some contact with the agency within 1 month, 14 percent within 2 months, and 5 percent within 3 months. Only 1 percent had had no contact during 1958 or 1959.

The boarding-home children have had considerably longer periods of public welfare agency service than children in adoptive homes or children living in the homes of parents. The median length of service was 2.6 years. Service had been initiated within the past 3 months in only 9 percent of the cases. Almost 22 percent of the children had been receiving service for $7\frac{1}{4}$ years or more. The length of casework service for these children may be related to the high proportion with living parents who were unwilling to release them for adoption but who could not provide a suitable home for them. There may be other factors—such as age, physical handicap, or race—that make it hard to place the child in adoption. In general, the agency's contacts with the parents of children in boarding homes were fairly frequent. For 59 percent, these contacts had been within the preceding 3 months, for 11 percent within 4–6 months.

More than 5 percent of the children in boarding homes were receiving benefits under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance.

Children in Institutions

This study did not cover all children in institutions but only those for whom public child welfare agencies were providing casework services while they were living in institutions. The children include not only those placed in the institution by the agency but also those placed

there by parents or relatives or committed to the institution by a court order—children for whom the agency has been given responsibility for continuing supervision and final planning.

About 22,500 children, or 10 percent of those in the study, were receiving child welfare services from public welfare agencies while they were living in an institution. About 21,000 were in four types of institutions—*institutions for dependent and neglected children, institutions for delinquent children, homes for unmarried mothers, and treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children*. Small numbers were in institutions for the mentally retarded (1,542) and in institutions for physically disabled children (852).

Institutions for dependent and neglected children.—Children living in institutions for dependent and neglected children represented 6 percent of all the children in the study; they made up 24 percent of the total number of children in institutions of this type in the 45 reporting States. In other words, on the average, departments of public welfare have undertaken casework responsibility for almost one-fourth of the children in institutions for dependent and neglected children in these States, though the proportion varied considerably from State to State.

For the children living in these institutions, the average (mean) age was 12; 37 percent were aged $10\frac{1}{4}$ – $14\frac{1}{4}$; 31 percent were aged $14\frac{1}{4}$ – $18\frac{1}{4}$; 6 percent were aged $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{4}$. Only 1 percent were less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ years old.

These children were older than those in foster-family boarding homes, and the pattern of their parents' marital status was different. Only 12 percent had unmarried parents, in contrast to 26 percent of the children in boarding homes and 49 percent of those in adoptive homes. Larger proportions had lost parents through death or had parents that were divorced than among children in boarding homes.

Seventeen percent of the children in these institutions were nonwhite—a smaller proportion than among the children in boarding homes—but the contrasts in parents' marital status between white and nonwhite children were in the same general direction as for the boarding-home children: relatively more nonwhite children had unmarried parents; fewer had divorced, deserted, or separated parents; more frequently they had

lost their mothers; and the proportions with both parents lost through death were the same for both white and nonwhite children.

For 69 percent of the children in these institutions the agencies reported contacts in the month preceding the report and for 81 percent within the 3 months before the report. The contacts included those by letter, telephone, or visit with the child, with his parents, foster parents, or guardian, or with responsible institutional personnel. For almost one-fifth there had been no contact within the past 3 months, and this group included 560 children for whom there had been no case activity in 1958 or in 1959.

The median length of service for children in this type of institution was 2.1 years—a shorter period than for children in foster-family boarding homes, with whose parents the public welfare agencies had been less recently in touch than with the parents of children in this institutional group. The parents of 67 percent of the children in institutions for dependent and neglected children had had contact with the agency in the preceding 3 months.

More than 7 percent of the children living in such institutions were receiving benefits under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance.

Treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children.—Ninety-two percent of the 955 children in residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children were between the ages of 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 18 $\frac{1}{4}$. The median age of the 577 boys was between 13 and 14; for the 378 girls the median age was 15. Only 103, or 11 percent, of these children were nonwhite—a smaller percentage than for children with any other living arrangement.

For both white and nonwhite children a higher proportion (41 percent) had parents married and living together than that for all children with living arrangements outside the child's own home. Twenty percent of the emotionally disturbed children had divorced parents. Only 14 percent of all children were living with divorced parents and only 15 percent of all children not living with their parents had parents that were divorced.

The median length of service received by these children was 2.4 years—a slightly shorter period than that for children in foster-family boarding homes.

Homes for unmarried mothers.—The "chil-

dren" in homes for unmarried mothers included unmarried women—usually under age 21—who were receiving service while awaiting the birth of infants, infants born recently, and perhaps other children admitted to temporary care with their mothers.

Of the 496 children reported as living in these homes, 466 were girls aged 13 to over age 21, and 30 were young children less than 3 months old to ages 3-4. The median age of the mothers was 17.6 years.

About half the mothers in these institutions had parents who were married and living together. Approximately 20 percent were the daughters of parents who were divorced, deserted, or separated; 19 percent had lost one or both parents through death. About 11 percent were the daughters of unmarried parents.

Age and Whereabouts of Child

The type of care received by children needing child welfare services varies with their age, as shown in table 2. The data indicate that relatives are reluctant or unable to care for infants in need of parents but that they are increasingly a resource as the child grows older. Only 2 percent of the infants less than 3 months old were with relatives, but the proportion increased with each age group until, for children aged 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ and over, it was 10 percent.

The greatest opportunity for adoption is for the child less than 15 months old. With each succeeding age group the proportion of children in adoptive homes dwindles, and the decline is sharp after they are over age 10.

The foster-family boarding home is most used for children under 15 months, perhaps in many cases before the mother decides to relinquish a child or before an appropriate adoptive placement can be made. The proportions then drop slightly with increasing ages but remain significant (16 percent) even for the youth over age 18.

Institutions for dependent and neglected children care for only a small proportion of all children receiving services from public child welfare agencies. The children they serve are most likely to be older than age 10 but under age 15.

Forty-four percent of all the children in the study but only 26 percent of the infants younger than 3 months were in the homes of their parents.

The proportions increased with the age of the child to a high of 49 percent for the children aged 5 1/4-10 1/4 and then began to decline. Seventeen percent of the young people over age 18 were "elsewhere"—in hospitals, sanatoriums, boarding schools, or the Armed Forces or in independent living arrangements.

Nonwhite Children

One-fourth of the children studied, 55,330 in 44 States,³ were nonwhite. In some States the percentages were well above the average—77 percent in the District of Columbia; 46 percent in Delaware, Maryland, and Mississippi; and 45 percent in Illinois. Details by specific race are not available, but the children in the States with high percentages of nonwhite children were predominantly Negro. In Alaska and Hawaii, where the percentages of nonwhite children receiving service were high but the numbers low, the nonwhite children are mostly of other races. Nonwhite children made up the largest percentages of the children served in these two States—85 percent and 91 percent, respectively. Some of the nonwhite children in States in the Mountain Region are Indian, but in the Nation as a whole nonwhite is practically synonymous with Negro.

Forty percent of the nonwhite children were served in their parents' home and 10 percent in the homes of other relatives. For white children the corresponding proportions were 45 percent and 8 percent.

³ The Virgin Islands, where the proportion of nonwhite children is high, did not report race.

The largest group of the nonwhite children receiving care away from their own homes lived in foster-family boarding homes; they represented 33 percent of all nonwhite children receiving services. Among the white children only 26 percent were in foster-family boarding homes. A slightly smaller percentage (9 percent) of nonwhite children than of white children (11 percent) were in institutions, and the proportion in adoptive homes was also smaller—4 percent compared with 7 percent.

About 35 percent of the nonwhite children but only 13 percent of the white children had parents who were unmarried. The parents of about 23 percent of the nonwhite children were married and living together, compared with 39 percent for the white children. For only 27 percent the parents were divorced or separated or one parent had deserted, compared with 34 percent of the white children. Fifteen percent had lost parents through death.

The nonwhite children were almost a year younger, on the average, than the white children, although the proportions under 15 months were about the same. Relatively more of the nonwhite children (24 percent) than of the white children (17 percent) were in families receiving public assistance. Nineteen percent of the nonwhite children were receiving aid to dependent children.

Children Receiving OASDI Benefits

In 43 of the 45 States, public welfare departments were providing child welfare services to almost 10,000 children who were receiving child's

TABLE 2.—Children receiving child welfare services: Percentage distribution by whereabouts and by age, March 31, 1959

Age in years	Total	In home of parents	In home of relatives	In foster-family home			In institution for—				
				Adoptive	Boarding	Free, "wage or work"	Dependent and neglected children	Unmarried mothers	Emotionally disturbed children	Delinquent children	Mentally retarded and physically disabled
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 1/4.....	1	1	(1)	4	2	(1)	(1)	4	(1)	(1)	(1)
1/4-1/2.....	5	4	3	31	5	3	1	2	(1)	(1)	2
1/2-5/4.....	18	20	16	36	20	12	6	(1)	1	(1)	7
5/4-10 1/4.....	26	28	25	18	27	17	23	4	16	1	22
10 1/4-14 1/4.....	23	22	23	7	24	17	37	4	35	19	27
14 1/4-18 1/4.....	23	22	28	3	20	38	31	51	41	74	33
18 1/4-21 1/4.....	4	3	5	1	2	13	2	34	6	6	8
21 1/4 and over.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5	1	(1)	1
Median age in years.....	8 10.2	9.8	11.3	3.0	9.6	14.3	12.4	(1)	14.0	15.8	13.0

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

² From ungrouped data.

³ Not computed because both mothers and babies are in these institutions.

benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program (table 3). Some of them had lost a parent; others were entitled to

TABLE 3.—Children receiving child welfare services: Number in families receiving public assistance and number receiving OASDI benefits, March 31, 1959

State	Children in families receiving public assistance				Children receiving OASDI benefits	
	Total number	ADC only	Other public assistance	ADC and other public assistance	Number	Percent of total receiving child welfare casework services
Total, 44 States....	39,973	27,617	9,700	2,656	9,982	5
Alabama....	2,489	2,489	—	—	587	6
Alaska....	103	71	20	12	96	13
Arizona....	402	356	32	14	111	4
Arkansas....	1,175	69	28	78	35	2
Colorado....	7,610	598	113	29	13	(1)
Delaware....	211	129	65	17	54	6
Distr. of Col....	765	623	85	57	141	4
Hawaii....	23	20	3	—	49	—
Idaho....	69	65	2	—	13	7
Illinois....	1,062	715	159	188	62	1
Indiana....	—	—	—	—	707	6
Iowa....	855	360	439	56	106	4
Kansas....	162	86	54	22	80	4
Kentucky....	3,984	3,560	85	339	848	9
Louisiana....	473	274	129	70	192	3
Maine....	543	232	199	112	200	6
Maryland....	1,044	844	191	9	292	4
Massachusetts....	—	—	—	—	362	6
Michigan....	772	125	638	9	118	4
Minnesota....	3,317	1,691	1,305	321	569	4
Mississippi....	1,808	1,399	223	186	326	3
Missouri....	1,647	1,248	58	341	246	6
Montana....	176	96	47	33	46	6
Nebraska....	432	188	144	100	132	7
Nevada....	27	—	27	—	18	8
New Hampshire....	189	7	182	—	144	7
New Mexico....	174	157	15	2	41	2
North Carolina....	5,110	2,990	2,120	—	720	4
North Dakota....	137	106	27	4	52	4
Ohio....	3,125	1,126	1,878	121	1,246	7
Oklahoma....	479	346	19	114	110	4
Oregon....	1,740	1,201	464	75	305	5
Puerto Rico....	2,253	2,017	236	—	371	4
Rhode Island....	216	155	27	34	90	6
South Carolina....	689	549	108	32	302	6
South Dakota....	144	125	6	13	65	6
Tennessee....	1,210	1,016	173	21	231	5
Texas....	225	217	7	1	93	4
Utah....	243	143	42	58	75	7
Vermont....	190	130	39	21	88	5
Virgin Islands....	25	12	7	6	7	2
West Virginia....	1,429	1,233	41	155	598	8
Wisconsin....	1,082	809	269	4	(2)	(2)
Wyoming....	34	13	21	—	11	3

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

² Data not available.

benefits as the children of retired or disabled workers.

Thirty-seven percent of the 10,000 were living with one or both parents, and 16 percent were living with other relatives. A large proportion—28 percent—were living in foster-family boarding homes and about 3 percent in free foster homes or "wage or work" foster homes. Few (2 percent) were in adoptive homes, but the proportion in institutions (13 percent) was significant. Two-

thirds of the children who were receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits and who were living in institutions were in institutions for dependent and neglected children and about one-sixth in institutions for delinquent children. Smaller numbers were in institutions for mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed children.

The children receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits represent slightly more than 5 percent of the total number reported as receiving child welfare services on March 31, 1959, in the 43 States reporting receipt of such benefits. Among the States, the range of variation in this percentage is a narrow one. It may be estimated, on the basis of these percentages, that the total number of children in the United States who are receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits and also receiving child welfare services from public child welfare agencies is about 17,000.

Children Receiving Public Assistance

In 44 of the States cooperating in the study, 39,973 children or 19 percent of all children receiving child welfare casework services from public welfare agencies were in families on the public assistance rolls. The families of 30,273 children were receiving aid to dependent children; some other type of public assistance, such as old-age assistance or general assistance, was going to the families of 9,680 (table 3).

Relatively fewer of the children receiving public assistance (28 percent) than of the entire group (35 percent) had parents who were married and living together, and relatively more were from homes broken by separation, desertion, or divorce. About the same proportion (one-seventh) in the two groups had lost one or both parents by death, and roughly the same proportion (one-fifth) had parents who had never been married to one another. As in the entire group of children studied, one-fourth of these children were nonwhite.

Eighty percent of the children in families on the public assistance rolls were receiving child welfare casework services from a full-time child welfare worker; the others were served by general welfare workers who spent part of their time on other casework.

THE AGENCY AND THE CHILD

A study of this kind could not go deeply in the public welfare agencies' methods of work or into the relationships established between the agency and the child or his parent. Three questions were asked, however, that were expected to throw some light on agency practice: (1) How recently had the agency performed service or had some contact in connection with the case—that is, in relation to the child, his parent, or the foster family or institution in which he was placed? (2) How recently had the agency been in contact with the parent of children who were not living at home and not in adoptive homes? (3) How long had the agency been giving service to the child since service was last initiated?

Recency of Service

The first question concerned the most recent month in 1958 or 1959 in which the child welfare worker had been in touch by letter, telephone, or visit with either the child, his parents, his foster parents, or his guardian or with responsible institutional personnel.

The replies showed relatively recent contact for most of the children. For 57 percent the agency had made this contact within the past month and for three-fourths within the past 3 months (table 4). For more than 8,300 children, or 5 percent of all children receiving services, the agencies reported no contact either in 1958 or 1959. About 58 percent of these 8,300 children were in the homes of parents and 13 percent were with other relatives. All these figures raise a number of questions. Why were these children carried as active cases? Were they in their own homes or with relatives on the basis of a casework plan? Were they awaiting foster placement? Had they been returned to their own homes from foster care or institutions for delinquent children? Possibly the agencies believed that the children no longer needed close supervision or active casework and that the cases should be closed unless—particularly when the children were with relatives—the agency exercised legal custody that could not be terminated.

The other children (29 percent) in this group of 8,300 included 1,136 who were in institutions and who may have needed no attention from the agency. There seem to have been some errors,

however, in recording or reporting those without contact. The 469 children in adoptive homes and the 535 in foster-family boarding homes, for example, would presumably have had some agency contact within 15 months, though no contact was reported for them.

Agency Contact With Parents

Almost 69,000 children in 41 States who were living with relatives or were in foster care had parents who were alive and whose whereabouts was known. The States reported agency contacts with 71 percent of the parents within the past 6 months and with 59 percent within the past 3 months. For an additional 19 percent there had been contacts with the parents within 2 years.

For 10 percent or nearly 7,000 of these children the agency had had no contact with parents for more than 2 years. The parent may have seen the child or communicated with him in some way. On that point the study produced no information. Moreover, the figures do not reveal the proportion of children who have one or both parents alive but who have been placed in the legal custody of a public welfare agency by court action. In such instances, contacts with the parent may be more infrequent.

Length of Agency Service

Almost two-thirds (65 percent) of the children studied had been receiving service from the agency for less than 2½ years since service had last been initiated. Some, of course, had received service at some earlier time. In general, the children in the most recent cases were, as might be expected, in the homes of parents or relatives, adoptive homes, and institutions for delinquent children. On the average, children living in the homes of their parents had been receiving service for 1.0 years, those in the homes of relatives for 1.2 years, those in adoptive homes for 1.0 years, and those in institutions for delinquent children, 1.1 years.

About 12 percent or nearly 25,000 children—more than half of them in foster-family boarding homes—had been receiving service for more than 6½ years, and for about 800 children the service had continued for more than 16 years. The me-

TABLE 4.—Children receiving child welfare services: Percentage distribution by whereabouts¹ and by month of last contact or service by agency, March 31, 1959

Month and year of last contact	Total	In home of parents	In home of relatives	In foster-family home				In institution for—				Elsewhere
				Adoptive	Boarding	Free	"Wage or work"	Dependent and neglected children	Unmarried mothers	Emotionally disturbed children	Delinquent children	
Total, 43 States	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1959												
March	57	50	49	53	72	49	56	60	82	46	55	39
February	13	13	12	16	14	12	13	8	9	13	14	14
January	7	8	9	10	5	7	11	4	2	7	9	7
1958												
December	5	6	5	4	3	6	5	5	1	8	6	9
November	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	1	4	3	3
October	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	5	2	3
September	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4
August	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4
July	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
June	1	1	2	1	(1)	(1)	1	0	1	1	1	2
May	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	1	1	0	0	1	(1)	1
April	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	1	1
March	1	1	1	1	1	(1)	1	0	0	1	1	1
February	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	0	0	(1)	1
January	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	(1)
No contact in 1958 or 1959	5	6	7	5	1	8	3	4	2	6	3	9

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

dians were 2.6 years of service for children in foster-family boarding homes, 2.0 years for those in free foster-family homes, and 3.3 years for those in wage or work homes.

These figures on length of service relate to casework service by a public welfare agency and not to the total length of time a child has been "in care" in a foster-family home or an institution. The percentages for the 60,039 children in foster-family boarding homes are, however, similar² to those produced in a study by Maas and Engler of a much smaller sample (3,855) of children in foster care.³

Among the children in the 45 States who had received service for more than 6 1/4 years, nearly equal proportions had parents who were married and living together; divorced, separated, or with one parent deserting; dead; or unmarried.

CONCLUSION

Although 220,812 children is a large number to include in any study, only tentative conclusions can be drawn for the country as a whole until comparable sample studies are made in such large States as California, New Jersey, New

² Henry S. Maas and Richard E. Engler, Jr., *Children in Need of Parents*, Columbia University Press, 1959.

York, and Pennsylvania. The study does, however, raise certain questions. When the child's whereabouts is reported as unknown, for example, is the agency actually ignorant of the child's whereabouts? Has the child temporarily run away from a foster-family home or institution and is an effort being made to find him? Is the child in legal custody only? Is this a supplementary service case in which the reporting agency is only making payment and another agency giving service, or is this an inaccurate report from a case record?

A report of no agency contact with the parent of a child in foster care when at least one parent is alive and his whereabouts known raises more complicated questions. Although the parent may have surrendered the child to someone else or may have been temporarily deprived of legal custody because of neglect or abuse, the agency still has an obligation to keep in touch with him. Some other agency—probably a voluntary agency not included in this study—may, of course, be in touch with the parent, or the child and the parent may have been in touch frequently.

Special studies, in greater detail, need to be made of the 25,000 children who had been receiving casework service for more than 6 1/4 years and especially for the 13,000 children in foster-family boarding homes and the 2,000 in homes for dependent and neglected children. These

are children who, according to Maas and Engler, are "in danger of staying in foster care throughout their childhood years."

Future studies should distinguish between the child whose parents have requested help and the child of neglectful or abusing parents. Perhaps other details or types of service can be identified, such as service for children in their own homes for whom foster care is being planned, children in conflict with the law, and children who have returned home after placement in foster care or after commitment to a training school for delinquent children.

There are other questions that need answers. Why are children living with relatives when they have parents alive, married, and presumably living together? Why are children of married parents given for adoption? Why are children less than 15 months old in foster-family boarding homes and in institutions for dependent or neglected children?

The study shows that cases of children in institutions for dependent or neglected children

had been initiated more recently than some other cases. Does this mean that public welfare agencies are undertaking casework for children already in institutions? that children are placed by public welfare agencies in institutions mainly for short-term care? that foster homes are scarce and vacant beds in institutions plentiful? Or is there a swing back to considering institutional care as more beneficial in certain situations and are the public agencies planning the type of placement for the child on a diagnostic basis, determining for a particular child whether a foster-family home or an institution is better?

Despite these unanswered questions, the study has produced valuable information on public child welfare programs in most of the States. For a large group of children it has led to the type of generalization that has not been published on a national scale during the past 15 years. It should be followed in the near future by a carefully planned sample study that will yield information that is more clearly representative of the country as a whole.

PROGRAM OPERATIONS

(Continued from page 2)

sulted partly from the provision in the 1960 amendments to the Social Security Act making benefits payable to disabled workers under age 50 and to their dependents. More than 30,000 disabled workers under age 50 and more than 35,000 wives, husbands, and children of these workers received benefits for November, the first month for which these benefits were payable. About 640,000 disabled workers and dependents were receiving monthly benefits at the end of November, $3\frac{1}{3}$ years after disability benefits were first payable.

Another factor in the November increase was the large number of awards (18,900) attributable to the provision in the 1960 amendments under which a worker needs, for fully insured status, only 1 quarter of coverage for every 3 calendar quarters elapsing after 1950 instead of 1 quarter for every 2. The total number of awards under this provision has now reached 25,800.

The number of retired workers receiving old-age benefits exceeded 8 million for the first time in November. It had taken $15\frac{1}{3}$ years from the time monthly benefits were first payable to reach

the 4-million mark; it took only about $5\frac{1}{2}$ years to double that total.

Monthly benefits were being paid at the end of November at a monthly rate of \$924.8 million, of which \$689.4 million went to retired workers and their families. Survivor monthly benefits amounted to \$190.0 million; \$99.6 million was going to widowed mothers and children and \$90.4 million to aged widows, widowers, and parents. Monthly benefits to disabled workers and their families totaled \$45.4 million.

Benefit Awards Rise Sharply

Monthly benefits were awarded to 251,600 persons in November, 95,000 more than in October and more than in any other month since April 1958. Child's benefits were awarded to a record high of 60,800 persons, including about 28,300 children of disabled-worker beneficiaries under age 50. Disability benefits were awarded to 32,700 disabled workers under age 50 and to 10,700 who were aged 50-64. The total of 43,400 was more than the number awarded in any other

(Continued on page 22)

Notes and Brief Reports

Special Issue Investments of OASDI Trust Funds*

Ever since the inception of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system in 1937, the investments of its available funds have been restricted to interest-bearing obligations of the United States or obligations whose principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States. The latter category includes only a relatively small number of issues, and none have ever been purchased for the trust funds. The investments in the former category can be either in special issues—legally designated as “public debt obligations for purchase by the Trust Funds”—or in any other securities of the Federal Government, bought either on the open market or at issue. In the past, some regular issues have been purchased, both on the open market and at the time they were offered to the general public, but they have represented only a small proportion of the invested assets of the trust funds (16 percent on June 30, 1960). Most of the investments have thus been in special issues.

The statute has always made specific provision as to the interest rate that should be borne by special issues. The present law, however, does not provide for any specific maturity dates or schedules for these special issues but rather merely states that they “shall have maturities fixed with due regard for the needs of the Trust Funds.” The maturity scheduling of the investments, as well as their interest rates, strongly affects the amounts received in interest earnings. If, for example, a substantial portion of the special issues were frozen in relatively low-rate, longer-term maturities at the beginning of a period of rising interest rates, the interest income of the trust funds might be substantially less than would otherwise have been the case.

INTEREST BASIS

The Social Security Act of 1935 provided that the special issues for the old-age reserve account

*Prepared by Robert J. Myers, Chief Actuary, Social Security Administration.

should bear an interest rate of 3 percent. The 1939 amendments changed the basis of the interest rate, effective January 1940, so that (because of rounding down to the next lower $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 percent) it was slightly less than the average coupon rate of all interest-bearing obligations of the United States—that is, the rate of interest borne by the obligations, on which the periodic (usually semiannual) coupons are based. Under the 1956 amendments (effective in October), these special issues carried an interest rate about equivalent—because of rounding to the nearest $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 percent—to the average coupon rate of all the longer-term (issued for 5 or more years) interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

Under the 1960 amendments, effective in October, these special issues bear an interest rate about equivalent (because of rounding to the nearest $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 percent) to the average *market-yield* rate of all longer-term (4 or more years to call or maturity from the end of the month preceding the month of issue of the special issues) interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

The interest rates for special issues at various periods beginning with January 1940, when the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund replaced the old-age reserve account,¹ have been as follows:

Period	Rate (percent)
January 1940–August 1941	2%
September 1941–April 1942	2%
May 1942–July 1942	2%
August 1942–November 1942	2%
December 1942–April 1943	2
May 1943–July 1946	1%
August 1946–September 1947	2
October 1947–June 1951	2%
July 1951–February 1953	2%
March 1953–May 1954	2%
June 1954–August 1955	2%
September 1955–March 1956	2%
April 1956–June 1958	2%
July 1958–September 1960	2%
October 1960	3%
November 1960	3%
December 1960	4
January 1961	3%

The special-issue interest rate was initially

¹ The disability insurance trust fund began operations in January 1957.

2½ percent in 1940. As large volumes of long-term Government bonds were floated to finance the war effort, the rate gradually decreased and reached a low of 1½ percent in the period May 1943–July 1946. Thereafter it rose to a level of 2¼–2½ percent in the period July 1951–March 1956. There was then a gradual rise to 2½ percent for the months from July 1958 to September 1960, which was the last month before the new basis provided by the 1960 amendments went into effect.

For the first month in which the 1956 change in the interest basis was effective, there was no change in the rate actually made available to the trust fund. Under the conditions then prevailing, the new method of basing the rate on longer-term obligations rather than on all obligations produced a slightly lower unrounded rate, but the change in the rounding procedure produced a final result that was exactly the same as the previous basis would have produced. In most subsequent months the new interest basis produced a somewhat lower rate, however, than would have developed under the former basis. The difference was as much as ½ of 1 percent during January–July 1960.

The new basis under the 1960 amendments produced a sharp increase in the special-issue interest rate. The rate was 3½ percent for October, 3 ¾ percent for November, and 4 percent for December—all appreciably in excess of the 2 ½-percent rate in effect for September and the rates that would have been in effect under the old basis for October (2 ½ percent), November (2 ¾ percent), and December (2 ¾ percent).

The new interest basis for special issues will produce substantially increased interest income to the trust funds in the near future on new investments made. It should be noted, however, that the investments of the trust funds as of September 30, 1960, are spread out over a 15-year maturity schedule and bear fixed interest rates of either 2 ½ percent or 2 ½ percent, which will not be affected by the new basis.

MATURITY SCHEDULING

In the early years of operation of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (and its predecessor, the old-age reserve account), the special

issues were for periods of 5 years when issued at the end of a fiscal year or for the period up to the end of the fourth following fiscal year when issued during a fiscal year. Beginning at the close of the fiscal year 1943–44, special issues were “rolled over” annually or, in other words, were reissued at the beginning of each fiscal year and so had a maturity length of 1 year at most. All special issues acquired before June 30, 1944, were allowed to mature according to their original maturity dates (except when advance redemption was necessary to provide cash for the operations of the program). Under the 1956 amendments the needs of the trust fund were to be considered in determining the maturities of the special issues purchased, and the Treasury Department then established the policy of spreading out the maturity dates of the special issues of the trust funds, to be accomplished over a period of years.

At the end of the fiscal year 1957–58, the special issues of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund were subdivided as follows: about 56 percent in 1-year obligations and 44 percent approximately equally divided into nine groups of issues maturing at the end of 2–10 years. The same general situation also prevailed for the disability insurance trust fund at that time, except that 67 percent of the special issues were in 1-year issues and 33 percent about equally spread over issues maturing in 2–10 years.

At the end of fiscal years 1958–59 and 1959–60, the situation was somewhat different; in general, the special issues of both trust funds were equally spread over issues maturing at the end of each year for the next 15 years.

Thus, the present maturity pattern is one equally spread over 15 years. This spread has been accomplished, on the whole, by making any new investments in special issues within the fiscal year for only the period up to the end of the fiscal year. Any redemptions necessary in the year to meet current disbursements have been made first from the issues of less than 1 year's duration and then, if there are no such fractional-year issues, from the full-year special issues that mature at the earliest date.

At the end of the fiscal year, all fractional-year issues and the regular full-year issues maturing at that time have been reinvested in full-year issues that, when added to the existing

full-year issues, result as closely as possible in a uniform maturity distribution over the next 15 years. To accomplish this result, of course, the initial issues have been in 15-year obligations, in order to "match" the annual amounts of the other 14 series of full-year issues that had previously been purchased, and then any amounts still available have been spread over all special issues of the 15 years so as to have more or less equal amounts maturing each year.

The experience from June 30, 1959, to June 30, 1960, is an example of how this procedure has operated. The old-age and survivors insurance trust fund on the earlier date had special issues that were divided almost equally into 15 durations (actually \$1,133 million for each of the durations 2-15 and \$1,365 million for duration 1). During the fiscal year 1959-60 the trust fund decreased, although not continuously, by about \$700 million and some special issues had to be redeemed in advance of their established maturity date. The redemption was made not only for fractional-year issues acquired during the year but also for some of the full-year issues maturing at the end of the fiscal year and for some maturing at the end of the next fiscal year.

As a result, at the end of the fiscal year 1959-60, the full-year issues maturing at the end of the fiscal year 1960-61 had dropped to \$764 million, while all the later-duration issues were still in the amount of \$1,133 million for each year of maturity. The amount available for reinvestment on June 30, 1960, was \$920 million, all of which was placed in special issues with a 15-year duration since this amount was less than the uniform level of \$1,133 million for previous issues of 2-14 years' duration at that time.

In contrast, the disability insurance trust fund grew during the fiscal year 1959-60 by about \$500 million, and at the end of the year the uniform amounts of \$100.5 million for special issues with durations 2-15 at the beginning of the year (the amount for duration 1 then was slightly higher—about \$126.5 million) had not been changed. The amount available for investment on June 30, 1960, from both fractional-year and full-year special issues that then became due, was far in excess of the uniform amount of the special issues for durations 1-14 (at that time). As a result, special issues of all durations were ac-

quired in such a fashion that there would be virtually a uniform amount for each of the 15 durations—that is, about \$132.9 million for durations 2-15 and \$156.9 million for duration 1.

Family Benefits in Current-Payment Status, June 30, 1960*

During the year ended June 30, 1960, the number of families receiving monthly benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program increased by almost 809,000. At the end of the fiscal year, monthly benefits were being paid to at least one person in 10.5 million families (table 1). Retired-worker families, which made up 74 percent of the total, numbered 7.8 million—about 517,000 more than a year earlier. The number of survivor families increased 196,000 to 2.4 million and represented 22 percent of all beneficiary families. An increase of 96,000 brought the number of disabled-worker families to 371,000 at the close of the year. The disabled workers in these beneficiary families were aged 50-64; benefits for disabled workers under age 50 (provided by the 1960 amendments) were first payable for November 1960.

MODERATE RISE IN AVERAGE BENEFITS

Average family benefits at the end of June 1960 showed moderate increases from the corresponding averages of a year earlier. The reasons were (1) the growing proportion of benefits computed on the basis of earnings after 1950 and (2) the increasing number computed under the provisions of the 1954 amendments that permit, in the computation of the average monthly wage, the dropping of as many as 5 years of lowest covered earnings and, in addition, any period of total disability.

Payments to retired workers without dependents also receiving benefits averaged \$79.20 for men and \$59.30 for women. Among families consisting of a retired worker and his aged wife, the average was \$123.40. The average bene-

* Prepared in the Division of Program Analysis, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

fit for aged-widow families was \$57.20, and for families consisting of a widowed mother and two children it was \$173.00.

The average benefits being paid to disabled workers who had no dependents also receiving benefits were \$92.30 for men and \$76.40 for women. For families composed of a disabled worker, a young wife, and one or more children, the average benefit was \$186.10.

Families with benefits computed on the basis of earnings after 1950 had considerably higher average benefits than those whose benefits were based on earnings after 1936 (table 2). Among retired-worker families whose benefits were based on post-1950 earnings, the average benefits being paid were \$89.10 for a man with no dependents,

\$66.20 for a woman with no dependents, and \$132.60 for a retired worker and his aged wife.

At the end of June 1960, about 69 percent of all retired-worker families were receiving benefits based on earnings after 1950. This proportion will undoubtedly increase, since earnings after 1950 were used for about 87 percent of the old-age benefits awarded in the year ended June 30, 1960, and higher percentages are expected among the awards of future years.

For survivor families, the average benefits based on earnings after 1950 were \$68.40 for aged-widow families and \$198.90 for families consisting of a widowed mother and two children. Only 38 percent of the aged-widow families were receiving benefits based on earnings

TABLE 1.—Estimated number of families and beneficiaries receiving benefits and average monthly benefit in current-payment status at end of June 1959 and 1960, by family group

[Numbers in thousands]

Family classification of beneficiaries receiving benefits	June 30, 1959			June 30, 1960		
	Number of families	Number of beneficiaries	Average monthly amount per family	Number of families		Average monthly amount per family
				Number of families	Number of beneficiaries	
Total	9,727.8	13,181.4	-----	10,536.4	14,261.8	-----
Retired-worker families	7,295.6	9,636.6	-----	7,813.0	10,296.6	-----
Worker only	5,149.6	5,149.6	\$68.20	5,539.3	5,539.3	\$69.50
Male	2,696.5	2,696.5	77.20	2,843.8	2,843.8	79.20
Female	2,453.1	2,453.1	55.50	2,685.5	2,685.5	59.30
Worker and aged wife	1,981.1	3,962.2	120.70	2,084.4	4,168.8	123.40
Worker and young wife ¹	.7	1.4	115.70	.8	1.6	118.80
Worker and aged dependent husband	14.6	29.2	105.40	14.4	28.8	105.50
Worker and 1 or more children	37.5	87.4	118.30	50.2	114.5	120.10
Worker, wife aged 65 or over, and 1 or more children	11.7	36.0	155.70	14.2	43.4	159.40
Worker, young wife, and 1 or more children	100.2	370.2	148.10	109.5	399.6	153.90
Worker, husband, and 1 or more children	.2	.6	123.10	.2	.6	126.00
Survivor families	2,157.0	3,183.5	-----	2,352.6	3,443.7	-----
Aged widow	1,311.0	1,311.0	\$6.20	1,456.0	1,456.0	57.20
Aged widow and 1 or more children	9.1	18.7	110.00	13.2	27.2	112.90
Aged widow and 1 or 2 aged dependent parents	.1	.2	129.10	.2	.4	130.90
Aged dependent widow	1.8	1.8	52.90	2.0	2.0	53.50
Widower and 1 or more children	(*)	(*)	92.40	(*)	.1	93.60
Widowed mother ¹	1.1	1.1	54.90	1.0	1.0	56.00
Widowed mother and 1 child	154.8	309.6	128.30	164.6	329.2	131.30
Widowed mother and 2 children	105.9	317.7	168.60	109.6	328.8	173.00
Widowed mother and 3 or more children	104.2	499.2	176.00	111.8	537.3	181.20
Widowed mother, 1 or more children, and 1 or 2 aged dependent parents	.2	.8	217.10	.5	2.0	221.30
Divorced wife and 1 or more children	.3	.8	165.70	.3	.9	167.50
1 child only	274.4	274.4	56.30	288.8	288.8	57.70
2 children	106.2	212.4	99.80	113.1	226.2	102.70
3 children	85.7	107.1	127.60	96.5	109.5	131.30
4 or more children	21.5	96.0	145.70	21.9	98.5	150.50
1 or more children and 1 or 2 aged dependent parents	.4	.8	135.90	.9	2.0	138.80
Aged dependent parent	28.6	28.6	58.70	30.5	30.5	60.40
Aged dependent parents	1.7	3.4	103.40	1.7	3.4	106.20
Disabled-worker families	275.2	361.2	-----	370.8	521.6	-----
Worker only	235.7	235.7	\$7.90	236.2	238.2	88.20
Male	179.0	179.0	91.70	220.8	220.8	92.30
Female	56.7	56.7	75.90	77.4	77.4	76.40
Worker and aged wife	12.9	25.8	135.30	19.7	39.4	136.30
Worker and young wife ¹	.2	.4	132.60	.3	.6	133.30
Worker and aged dependent husband	.1	.2	116.10	.2	.4	117.40
Worker and 1 or more children	.6	15.5	153.00	16.3	39.9	154.60
Worker, wife aged 65 or over, and 1 or more children	(*)	.1	202.60	.1	.3	204.80
Worker, young wife, and 1 or more children	20.0	83.5	184.90	36.0	142.7	186.10

¹ Benefits of children were being withheld.

² Less than 50.

TABLE 2.—Estimated number of families and beneficiaries receiving benefits and average monthly benefit in current-payment status at end of June 1960, for selected family groups, by starting date used in benefit computation

[Numbers in thousands]

Family classification of beneficiaries for selected family groups	Total			Based on earnings after 1950			Based on earnings after 1936		
	Number of families	Number of beneficiaries	Average monthly amount per family	Number of families	Number of beneficiaries	Average monthly amount per family	Number of families	Number of beneficiaries	Average monthly amount per family
Retired-worker families:									
Worker only	5,539.3	5,539.3	\$69.50	3,643.1	3,643.1	\$78.30	1,896.2	1,896.2	\$52.70
Male	2,843.8	2,843.8	79.20	1,928.3	1,928.3	89.10	915.5	915.5	58.40
Female	2,695.5	2,695.5	59.30	1,714.8	1,714.8	66.20	980.7	980.7	47.40
Worker and aged wife	2,084.4	4,168.8	123.40	1,583.6	3,167.2	132.60	500.8	1,001.6	94.20
Survivor families:									
Aged widow	1,456.0	1,456.0	57.20	553.4	553.4	68.40	902.6	902.6	50.40
Widowed mother and 2 children	109.6	328.8	173.00	75.6	226.8	198.90	34.0	102.0	108.10
Disabled-worker families:									
Worker only	298.2	298.2	88.20	225.3	225.3	93.70	72.9	72.9	71.10
Male	220.8	220.8	92.30	171.0	171.0	97.60	49.8	49.8	74.10
Female	77.4	77.4	76.40	54.3	54.3	81.40	23.1	23.1	64.60
Worker, young wife, and 1 or more children	36.0	142.7	186.10	28.9	114.4	199.70	7.1	28.3	130.10

after 1950. This low proportion reflects the large number of benefits payable to (1) widows aged 62 and over whose husbands had died before April 1952 and (2) widows whose husbands had retired as old-age beneficiaries before April 1952 and have since died with no employment after March 1952. Benefits cannot be based on earnings after 1950 in either case.

Among disabled-worker families, the average benefits based on post-1950 earnings were \$97.60 for a man with no dependents, \$81.40 for a woman with no dependents, and \$199.70 for a disabled worker, his young wife, and one or more children.

Civil Service Retirement Act Amendments, 1960*

Several laws affecting the civil-service retirement system were enacted during the second Session of the Eighty-Sixth Congress. They include provisions (1) liberalizing treatment of employee contributions after attainment of sufficient service to build up a maximum annuity, (2) liberalizing the final annuity computation for reemployed annuitants, (3) revising the system of starting and ending dates for accrual of annuities, (4) providing health benefits for retired employees, (5) changing coverage provisions for certain minor groups, and (6) liberalizing benefits for Members of Congress and their employees.

*Prepared by John P. Jones, Division of the Actuary.

EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS

Public Law 86-622, approved July 12, 1960, provides that if the employee is credited with sufficient service to receive the maximum annuity (80 percent of the highest 5-year average salary) his contributions are credited thereafter toward any deposit due for noncontributory service. About 41 years and 11 months of service are ordinarily required to earn the maximum annuity; slightly less service is required if the average salary is less than \$5,000.

If the employee has no noncontributory service or if contributions made after earning the maximum annuity exceed the total deposits due, the remaining contributions are used to purchase additional annuities in the same manner as under the existing provisions for voluntary purchase of additional annuities. Contributions made after earning the maximum annuity will earn interest at 3 percent. (Regular employee contributions do not earn interest after December 31, 1956, if the employee has 5 or more years of service.) This law is applicable to contributions by present employees made before the date of enactment; it does not apply to employees retired before the date of enactment.

ANNUITY COMPUTATION FOR REEMPLOYED ANNUITANTS

Public Law 86-622 also liberalized provisions for benefits payable on the final retirement of reemployed annuitants, who generally continue to receive their annuity check during reemploy-

ment but do not contribute to the retirement fund. Previously, the reemployed annuitant serving full time and continuously for at least 1 year would become entitled to a special supplemental annuity, based on the period of reemployment only and depending on the average salary earned during reemployment.

If the annuitant's full-time reemployment extends for a period of at least 5 years, he now may choose between the existing provision and a new option that provides for a complete recomputation of the annuity, using all the employee's service and his highest 5-year average salary, which may be improved by his salary as a reemployed annuitant. By choosing the recomputation, the annuitant may increase benefits payable to his surviving family; the supplemental annuity cannot be used to provide or increase survivor benefits.

Under either option full credit for the period of reemployment requires deposit of an amount equal to normal employee contributions for the period of reemployment, with interest at 3 percent.

ANNUITY STARTING AND ENDING DATES

Public Law 86-713, approved September 6, 1960, revises the basis for annuity starting and ending dates. All retirement annuities will now commence the day after separation or cessation of pay and will terminate on the day of death. Survivor annuities will begin the day after the death of the active or retired employee and will terminate as of the end of the month preceding death or other terminating event. Previously, retirement annuities began on the first of the month following separation or cessation of pay and ended as of the end of the month preceding death; survivor annuities commenced on the first day of the month of death of the employee annuitant (the first day of the month after death of the nonretired employee) and terminated as of the end of the month preceding death or other terminating event. For the retired worker and his family, the new method generally results in a larger total of annuity payments, since the retirement annuity is of longer duration and the survivor annuity (which generally is less in total than the retirement annuity) begins at the later date of termination of the retirement annuity.

HEALTH BENEFITS FOR RETIRED WORKERS

Public Law 86-724, approved September 8, 1960, provides health benefits (on an elective basis) to some 400,000 retired Government employees now on the civil-service or other Federal civilian retirement rolls. Coverage is provided under this act for those annuitants who would have been covered under the 1959 act for active employees¹ if they had not retired before the effective date. Survivor annuitants are similarly treated. The retiree generally must have had at least 12 years of Federal service (only 5 years is required for disability annuitants) and must have retired on an immediate annuity.

The Civil Service Commission administers the Government-wide health benefits program, entering into a contract for health benefits with a selected single carrier. The Government will contribute \$3 a month for a single retiree and twice this amount for a family; the annuitant's share, which will be deducted from his monthly check, is expected to be \$3 or more for each single individual and \$6 or more for each family. There will be a single scale of benefits, offering basic and major medical coverage.

The annuitant may choose, however, to continue the health plan he already has, if the carrier is qualified, or to obtain other qualified health insurance coverage. In this case, the Government will help pay for his private health plan by adding to his annuity checks the same Government contribution that will be paid in the Government-wide program, except that the amount may not exceed the monthly premium for his health program. The retired employee program becomes effective July 1, 1961. Sometime after March 1, 1961, annuitants will be given the opportunity to elect coverage under the Government-wide or private-plan options or to reject health coverage.

COVERAGE PROVISIONS

Two laws affecting general coverage provisions were enacted during 1960. Under Public Law 86-415 (approved April 8, 1960), after June 30, 1960, reserve officers of the Public Health Service are no longer covered under the civil-service retirement program but, instead, under the retire-

¹ See the *Bulletin*, November 1959, page 2.

ment system for commissioned officers of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service. Public Law 86-568 (approved July 1, 1960) extends to agricultural stabilization and conservation county committee employees coverage under the civil-service retirement, Federal employees group life insurance, and Federal employees health benefit programs.

Public Health Service Reserve Officers will continue their old-age, survivors, and disability insurance coverage under the Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act of 1956, which extended contributory coverage to military personnel beginning January 1, 1957. These officers may elect to use any service from January 1, 1957, through June 30, 1960, for civil-service annuity rights or old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, but not both. County committee employees will no longer be covered under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Minimum service requirements for payment of benefits to Members of Congress (who may elect to be covered under the Civil Service Retirement Act) were liberalized by two acts passed during 1960. Public Law 86-622 provides a special deferred retirement benefit for Members of Congress, with the annuity to begin at age 50. The Member must have had 20 years of service, including at least 10 years in Congress. The basic annuity is computed according to the special formula applying to Members of Congress, then reduced according to existing provisions of the Act, which require a 1-percent reduction for each year the retiring employee is under age 60, down to age 55, and then 2 percent per year—

or thus a 15-percent reduction for retirement at age 50. The previously existing provision for immediate involuntary retirement of Members at age 50 with 20 years of service is modified so that service in at least nine Congresses may be substituted for the 20-year service requirement.

Public Law 86-604 makes it possible for a retired Member of Congress to obtain credit for service as a Federal employee performed after his service as a Member. Previously, the wording of the law allowed retirement credit only for general service performed before service as a Member, unless subsequent service was for at least 5 years. In addition, minimum service requirements for annuity payments to Members are modified so that the previous requirement of 5 years of Member service is revised to 5 years of combined civilian service (including service as a Member, general employee, or congressional employee). The service requirement for payment of benefits to survivors of Members had previously been revised in similar manner (Public Law 85-772).

Public Law 86-604 also revises, for Members of Congress and their employees, the method of crediting additional service as a general employee. Previously, any general employee service of a Member or congressional employee would be credited to the three sections of the basic annuity formula (relating to the first 5 years of service, the second 5 years, and service in excess of 10 years) without reference to service as a Member or as a congressional employee. Now the period of service as a Member or as a congressional employee is counted in determining the appropriate section of the annuity formula, so that, for example, a Member with 10 or more years of Member service will receive credit in the third section of the formula for any additional service as a general employee.

Current Operating Statistics

TABLE 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-60
[In thousands; data corrected to Jan. 10, 1961]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance										Unemployment insurance					
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits						Temporary disability benefits, Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ²	State laws ¹⁰	Veterans' legislation ¹¹	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ⁹		
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission ³	Veterans Administration ⁴	Monthly			Lump-sum ⁷								
Number of beneficiaries																	
1959																	
Nov.	10,353.5	521.9	347.6	2,968.0	3,290.8	245.3	141.6	(8)	57.2	13.3	32.2	1,354.9	3.9	90.3			
Dec.	10,392.2	522.8	349.9	2,972.1	3,311.7	245.9	142.5	1,221.7	62.2	13.3	36.1	1,626.2	4.2	88.4			
1960																	
Jan.	10,450.1	526.4	352.4	2,970.1	3,330.1	246.9	143.3	(9)	59.7	14.4	34.1	1,906.4	4.1	73.6			
Feb.	10,503.7	529.4	355.1	2,971.6	3,346.9	247.3	144.7	(9)	59.4	14.4	28.6	1,975.9	2.1	74.6			
Mar.	10,593.1	532.6	357.0	2,973.1	3,368.7	248.5	145.9	1,220.0	77.8	19.5	29.4	2,078.1	1	73.0			
Apr.	10,684.4	534.5	359.5	2,980.5	3,393.3	249.4	147.3	(9)	72.8	17.2	25.2	1,881.0		48.6			
May	10,733.5	537.1	361.8	2,993.2	3,415.0	249.9	148.6	(9)	71.9	17.6	21.6	1,566.6		35.6			
June	10,818.3	540.6	363.7	3,009.2	3,443.5	251.3	149.5	1,262.0	70.5	16.3	22.4	1,519.9		35.9			
July	10,909.0	543.1	365.6	3,022.1	3,467.0	251.8	150.5	(11)	63.5	13.4	21.0	1,460.5		43.6			
Aug.	10,975.4	546.4	367.0	3,037.0	3,488.9	253.1	151.4	(12)	66.9	16.2	33.5	1,475.7		68.4			
Sept.	11,024.2	550.2	371.0	3,050.3	3,501.5	253.8	152.3	1,280.0	63.3	14.4	34.3	1,492.7		106.0			
Oct.	11,071.8	551.5	374.3	3,059.4	3,505.0	254.8	153.1	(12)	52.0	14.3	33.8	1,468.2		86.6			
Nov.	11,199.6	551.1	376.4	3,064.3	3,530.9	255.3	153.8	(12)	60.0	15.6	36.8	1,684.4		90.5			
Amount of benefits ¹³																	
1940	\$1,183,462	\$17,150	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$6,371	\$1,448		\$105,696	\$11,833	\$12,267	\$518,700		\$15,981			
1941	1,079,648	51,169	119,912	64,933	320,561	23,644	1,559		111,799	13,270	13,943	344,321		14,537			
1942	1,124,351	76,147	122,806	68,115	325,265	39,523	1,603		111,193	15,005	14,342	344,084		6,208			
1943	911,696	92,943	125,795	72,961	331,350	55,152	1,704		116,133	17,843	17,255	79,643		917			
1944	1,104,638	113,437	129,707	77,193	456,279	73,451	1,765		144,302	22,034	19,238	62,385	\$4,215	582			
1945	2,047,025	148,107	137,140	83,874	697,830	99,651	1,772		254,238	26,127	23,431	445,866	126,630	2,359			
1946	5,135,413	222,320	149,188	94,582	1,268,984	127,933	1,817		333,640	27,851	30,610	1,094,850	1,743,718	39,917			
1947	4,658,540	227,554	107,053	106,876	1,676,029	149,179	19,283		382,515	29,460	33,115	\$11,368	776,165	970,542	39,401		
1948	4,454,705	352,022	208,642	132,582	1,711,182	171,837	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	30,843	793,265	510,167	28,599		
1949	5,613,168	437,420	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	196,586	39,257	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	30,103	1,737,279	430,194	103,596		
1950	5,196,781	651,409	254,240	175,787	1,732,201	276,945	43,884	8,409	491,579	32,740	33,578	28,099	1,373,426	34,653	59,804		
1951	5,503,855	321,061	268,733	196,522	1,647,938	506,803	49,527	14,014	519,398	57,337	33,356	26,297	840,411	2,234	20,217		
1952	6,285,237	1,539,327	361,200	225,120	1,722,225	591,504	74,085	19,986	572,983	63,298	37,251	34,689	998,237	3,539	41,793		
1953	7,353,396	2,175,311	374,112	269,300	1,840,437	743,536	83,319	27,323	613,475	47,451	37,455	34,150	962,221	41,691	46,684		
1954	9,455,374	2,697,982	428,900	298,126	1,921,380	879,952	93,201	32,530	628,801	92,229	41,480	49,173	2,026,866	107,666	157,088		
1955	10,275,552	3,747,742	438,970	335,876	2,057,515	1,07,541	121,847	39,362	688,426	112,871	42,233	51,945	1,350,268	87,672	93,284		
1956	11,193,067	4,361,231	409,445	400,647	2,101,798	1,244,073	133,171	49,675	699,204	109,304	41,895	49,533	1,380,726	60,917	70,443		
1957	13,560,263	5,744,490	538,501	474,841	2,180,502	1,520,749	143,826	58,265	748,660	138,785	47,278	51,292	1,766,445	53,087	93,535		
1958	17,511,784	6,722,871	570,741	561,982	2,382,215	1,720,146	153,947	74,185	794,253	132,908	56,043	51,920	3,979,663	82,035	228,824		
1959	18,157,957	8,063,765	657,209	641,914	2,474,428	2,063,303	180,883	93,713	818,984	171,295	66,487	66,160	2,617,913	17,391	224,536		
Temporary disability benefits first payable July 1947. Beginning July 1960, data not adjusted for underpayments and recoveries.																	
1959	1,475,375	667,714	56,750	55,408	207,780	172,760	15,700	8,092	68,258	12,084	5,246	6,108	177,456	358	21,603		
Dec.	1,536,502	670,930	56,847	56,165	209,539	174,214	15,756	8,251	68,535	13,080	5,803	6,614	231,145	417	19,206		
1960																	
Jan.	1,553,357	676,333	57,285	56,295	207,037	175,538	15,843	8,312	68,629	12,558	5,406	5,709	247,448	361	16,882		
Feb.	1,569,036	681,263	57,966	57,039	206,229	176,804	15,896	8,403	68,589	12,573	5,158	4,512	260,671	178	13,784		
Mar.	1,628,260	686,515	58,424	57,228	208,979	178,366	15,995	8,552	68,740	16,412	7,129	5,217	301,217	14	13,374		
Apr.	1,579,025	694,238	58,666	57,801	209,335	180,055	16,096	8,626	69,061	15,256	6,297	3,969	249,214		10,414		
May	1,551,428	699,602	59,000	57,913	210,665	181,559	16,171	8,713	69,212	15,150	6,847	3,595	215,092		7,909		
June	1,556,920	706,367	59,450	58,202	212,280	183,495	16,288	8,784	69,238	14,876	6,415	3,744	209,278		7,602		
July	1,553,941	713,900	59,861	58,110	216,059	185,223	16,350	8,783	73,451	13,375	4,829	3,908	192,791		7,311		
Aug.	1,600,443	719,389	60,275	58,560	219,343	186,798	16,457	8,925	74,043	14,115	6,311	6,746	217,543		11,931		
Sept.	1,606,859	723,217	60,722	60,103	218,622	187,746	16,531	8,989	74,560	13,407	5,396	6,887	212,309		18,371		
Oct.	1,596,419	726,850	60,898	61,059	219,562	188,206	16,619	9,134	75,826	10,995	5,670	7,040	199,695		14,564		
Nov.	1,653,772	734,794	60,918	60,911	221,090	190,050	16,673	9,155	75,994	12,719	5,645	7,421	242,593		15,809		

¹ Under Social Security Act, (1) retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits and benefits (partly estimated) to children of old-age beneficiaries (including disabled children aged 18 or over, beginning Jan. 1957) and (2) disability benefits—beginning July 1957 to disabled workers and beginning Oct. 1958 to their dependent wives, husbands, and children (including disabled children aged 18 or over). Beginning Dec. 1951, includes spouse's annuities under Railroad Retirement Act.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

³ Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

⁴ Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; beginning Jan. 1957, includes payments (partly estimated) to deceased workers' disabled children aged 18 or over.

⁵ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning Feb. 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's (first paid Dec. 1951), widowed mother's, parent's, and child's.

⁶ Payments to veterans' widows, parents, and children; number, end of quarter. Number for March estimated and September estimated; no data tabulated.

⁷ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁸ Under railroad retirement, Federal civil-service, and veterans' programs.

⁹ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period;

temporary disability benefits first payable July 1947. Beginning July 1960, data not adjusted for underpayments and recoveries.

¹⁰ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries; includes payments to unemployed Federal workers from Jan. 1955 and to unemployed ex-servicemen from Nov. 1958, made by the States as agents of the Federal Government. Includes temporary unemployment compensation programs, June 1958-July 1959.

¹¹ From Sept. 1944 to July 1949, under Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. From Oct. 1952 to Jan. 1960, under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans. Some payments made in programs after expiration dates. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

¹² Not available.

¹³ Payments under Social Security Act annual data represent Treasury disbursements and, under Railroad Retirement Act, amounts certified (for both programs monthly benefit data, by month, are for benefits in current-payment status); under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, amounts certified; for Veterans' Administration programs, except readjustment allowances program, disbursements; under State unemployment insurance laws, Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, checks issued; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations from July 1949. Civil-service and railroad unemployment insurance data adjusted monthly; other data adjusted annually.

¹⁴ Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

TABLE 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1957-60
[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹		Federal civil-service contributions ²	Railroad retirement insurance contributions	State unemployment insurance contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴
	Retirement and survivor	Disability				
Fiscal year:						
1957-58 ⁵ ...	\$7,266,985	\$926,403	\$1,250,041	\$575,282	\$1,500,397	\$335,880
1958-59 ⁶ ...	7,565,086	894,995	1,515,852	525,369	1,675,286	324,020
1959-60 ⁷ ...	9,842,685	967,079	1,609,695	606,931	2,164,737	341,108
5 months ended:						
November 1958...	2,885,123	359,125	640,334	221,401	751,279	3,978
November 1959...	3,285,659	352,729	605,173	256,244	1,022,029	5,021
November 1960...	4,239,748	385,806	741,812	248,512	1,152,234	3,322
1959						
November...	904,629	101,374	112,143	82,366	257,110	664
December...	431,406	46,977	150,130	51,111	21,095	567
1960						
January...	209,479	22,399	105,657	16,153	79,915	26,461
February...	1,243,390	124,233	129,785	84,457	195,206	283,183
March...	1,006,980	93,034	149,400	49,942	13,238	20,774
April...	774,642	81,968	122,188	17,028	273,789	2,339
May...	1,865,591	176,057	118,129	81,561	581,420	1,641
June ⁸ ...	1,015,538	89,683	129,233	50,436	28,064	1,120
July ⁹ ...	345,944	29,952	162,091	17,121	221,125	674
August...	1,596,615	146,960	139,442	83,320	481,062	807
September...	678,887	61,473	156,682	52,464	11,488	607
October...	348,088	31,165	144,032	15,087	144,580	841
November...	1,270,214	116,266	139,565	80,571	293,950	692

¹ Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance and, beginning January 1957, by disability insurance; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments; beginning May 1951, includes deposits in the trust fund(s) by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning December 1952 (January 1959 for disability insurance), adjusted for employee-tax refunds; beginning July 1959, excludes transfers from the railroad retirement account to the disability insurance trust fund under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

² Represents employee and employing agency (Government) contributions.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus

penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 3 States, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State temporary disability insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Beginning 1947, also covers railroad temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Except for State unemployment insurance, as shown in the *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government*.

⁷ Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government* and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

PROGRAM OPERATIONS

(Continued from page 13)

month except July 1957, the first month for which disability insurance benefits were payable. Awards of lump-sum death payments during November totaled \$12.7 million. These payments were based on the earnings records of 60,000 deceased workers; the average payment per worker (\$211.82) was a new high.

The average monthly amount of the 81,000 old-age benefits awarded in November was \$73.42—

\$9.86 less than in September and the lowest average since May 1958. The drop reflected the 15,200 old-age benefit awards made under the liberalized insured-status provision in the 1960 amendments; the average monthly amount for these benefits was \$37.62.

The filing of applications for benefits continued at a fast pace. About 311,000 applications were filed in November, 41,000 less than in October. In only 6 other months since the beginning of the program, however, had a larger number of applications been filed.

TABLE 3.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds, by specified period, 1937–60
[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Transfers under financial interchange with railroad retirement account ¹	Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income and transfers ²	Net interest received ³		Benefit payments	Administrative expenses ⁴	Invested in U. S. Government securities ⁵	Cash balances	Total assets
Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund								
Cumulative, January 1937–November 1960 ^{6,7}	\$77,532,318	\$6,131,401	-\$704,400	\$60,671,820	\$1,774,591	\$19,218,415	\$1,294,493	\$20,512,908
Fiscal year:								
1937–38 ⁷	7,266,985	557,274	—	7,874,932	165,604	21,764,180	1,048,411	22,812,600
1938–39 ⁷	7,565,086	540,279	—121,300	9,049,146	206,094	20,474,430	1,066,994	21,541,424
1939–40 ⁷	9,842,685	499,793	—583,100	10,266,709	202,369	19,748,840	1,079,877	20,828,725
5 months ended:								
November 1938.....	2,885,123	57,292	—121,300	3,523,591	90,870	20,997,551	1,021,703	22,019,254
November 1939.....	3,295,659	45,568	—274,600	4,175,886	97,870	19,163,905	1,170,420	20,334,325
November 1940.....	4,239,748	55,699	—	4,510,641	100,623	19,218,415	1,294,493	20,512,908
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November.....	904,629	3,812	—	841,260	18,168	19,163,905	1,170,420	20,334,325
December.....	431,406	210,232	—	843,797	—8,600	19,151,165	989,602	20,140,766
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
January.....	209,470	1,679	—	841,042	17,032	18,532,647	961,203	19,493,849
February.....	1,243,390	13,228	—	855,837	17,249	18,556,745	1,320,637	19,877,382
March.....	1,006,980	13,496	—	880,613	24,319	18,977,197	1,015,730	19,992,926
April.....	774,642	16,506	—	885,907	17,110	18,911,431	969,627	19,881,058
May.....	1,865,591	4,558	—	887,003	18,241	19,365,749	1,480,214	20,845,963
June ⁷	1,015,538	194,496	—308,500	899,624	19,148	19,748,848	1,079,877	20,828,725
July ⁷	345,944	2,073	—	894,428	15,980	19,246,007	1,020,328	20,266,335
August.....	1,596,615	14,268	—	901,295	22,422	19,748,038	1,205,463	20,953,501
September.....	678,887	14,361	—	904,202	22,509	19,631,128	1,088,912	20,720,038
October.....	348,088	19,500	—	899,689	20,210	19,161,475	1,006,251	20,167,727
November.....	1,270,214	5,497	—	911,028	19,502	19,218,415	1,294,493	20,512,908
Disability insurance trust fund								
Cumulative, January 1957–November 1960 ⁷	\$3,531,453	\$101,274	\$36,100	\$1,278,708	\$68,054	\$2,200,435	\$111,661	\$2,312,095
Fiscal year:								
1957–58 ⁷	926,403	15,843	—	168,420	12,112	1,054,458	44,515	1,008,973
1958–59 ⁷	894,995	33,293	—	339,231	21,410	1,606,874	59,747	1,666,621
1959–60 ⁷	987,079	47,641	26,100	528,304	31,922	2,100,862	66,352	2,167,214
5 months ended:								
November 1958.....	359,135	1,601	—	114,024	1,298	1,264,062	80,326	1,344,387
November 1959.....	352,729	3,235	—21,400	212,783	1,377	1,745,558	84,266	1,829,824
November 1960.....	385,806	3,133	—	242,754	1,304	2,200,435	111,661	2,312,095
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November.....	101,374	829	—	44,323	268	1,745,558	84,266	1,829,824
December.....	46,977	19,377	—	41,921	29,050	1,793,379	31,828	1,825,206
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
January.....	22,399	116	—	43,973	250	1,746,032	57,467	1,803,499
February.....	124,233	880	—	42,942	250	1,787,282	98,138	1,885,420
March.....	93,034	342	—	47,386	250	1,871,496	59,664	1,931,160
April.....	81,968	245	—	47,479	248	1,906,121	59,524	1,965,645
May.....	176,057	698	—	46,248	248	1,989,492	106,702	2,096,194
June ⁷	89,683	22,457	4,700	45,571	248	2,100,862	66,352	2,167,214
July ⁷	29,952	105	—	46,772	266	2,090,461	59,772	2,150,234
August.....	146,450	948	—	47,868	266	2,169,103	80,895	2,249,999
September.....	61,473	353	—	49,390	266	2,194,914	67,254	2,262,168
October.....	31,165	617	—	50,310	254	2,179,583	63,804	2,243,387
November.....	116,266	1,112	—	48,415	254	2,200,435	111,661	2,312,095

¹ January 1937–June 1940, equals amounts appropriated (estimated net proceeds of taxes after deduction of estimated administrative expenses); July 1940–December 1950, equals taxes collected; beginning January 1951, equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments). Beginning May 1951, includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. For 1947–51 includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to certain veterans' survivors. Beginning 1952 for the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and January 1959 for the disability insurance trust fund, includes deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment.

² In addition to interest and profit on investment, includes annual inter-fund transfers of interest as follows: (1) Under the financial interchange, to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund from the railroad retirement account, 1954–57; to the railroad retirement account from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, 1958 to date; and, beginning 1959, to the disability insurance trust fund from the railroad retirement account. (2) On reimbursed administrative expenses, to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund from the disability insurance trust fund, 1958 to date (see footnote 4).

³ In addition to interest and profit on investment, includes annual inter-fund transfers of interest as follows: (1) Under the financial interchange, to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund from the railroad retirement account, 1954–57; to the railroad retirement account from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, 1958 to date; and, beginning 1959, to the disability insurance trust fund from the railroad retirement account. (2) On reimbursed administrative expenses, to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund from the disability insurance trust fund, 1958 to date (see footnote 4).

⁴ The purpose of the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been, had railroad employment always been covered under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system. Payments from the trust fund(s) to the railroad retirement account—beginning July 1958—are indicated by negative figures, payments to the trust fund(s) from the account—beginning June 1959—by positive figures. Footnote 2 indicates the treatment of interest transfers.

⁵ Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November 1951, adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of services. Beginning October 1953, includes expenses for central office building construction. Since the January 1957 inception of the disability insurance trust fund, most administrative expenses are paid initially from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund with subsequent reimbursement (plus interest, see footnote 2) from the disability insurance trust fund for the allocated cost of disability insurance operations. The Treasury Department is regularly reimbursed from the appropriate trust fund for its expenses as incurred.

⁶ Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at the time of purchase.

⁷ Includes transactions of predecessor fund, the old-age reserve account, January 1937–December 1939.

⁸ Revised to correspond with *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government*.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government* and unpublished Treasury reports.

TABLE 4.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status at the end of selected months, December 1948–November 1960, by type of benefit, and monthly benefits awarded, November 1960¹

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to Jan. 4, 1960]

Item	Total			Old-age	Disability ²	Wife's or husband's			Child's ⁴			Widow's or widower's	Mother's	Parent's
	Total	OASI ³	DI ³			Total	OASI ³	DI ³	Total	OASI ³	DI ³			
Number														
In current-payment status at end of—														
December:														
1948.....	2,314,557	2,314,557		1,047,985		320,928	320,928		581,265	581,265		210,253	142,223	11,903
1950.....	3,477,243	3,477,243		1,770,984		508,350	508,350		699,703	699,703		314,189	169,438	14,579
1952.....	5,025,549	5,025,549		2,643,932		737,859	737,859		938,751	938,751		454,563	228,984	21,490
1954.....	6,886,480	6,886,480		3,775,134		1,015,892	1,015,892		1,160,770	1,160,770		638,091	271,536	25,057
1956.....	9,128,121	9,128,121		5,112,430		1,433,507	1,433,507		1,340,995	1,340,995		913,069	301,240	26,880
November 1958 ⁴	12,430,234	12,162,177	268,057	6,920,677	237,719	2,031,091	2,018,860	12,231	1,624,135	1,606,028	18,107	1,232,583	333,964	30,065
1959														
November.....	13,644,203	13,195,554	448,739	7,503,120	327,640	2,202,848	2,156,655	46,193	1,820,039	1,745,133	74,906	1,381,495	374,848	34,303
December.....	13,703,918	13,243,564	460,354	7,525,628	334,442	2,208,017	2,160,103	47,914	1,831,548	1,753,551	77,997	1,393,587	376,145	34,550
1960														
January.....	13,780,137	13,311,982	468,155	7,566,323	339,273	2,216,932	2,168,060	48,872	1,840,090	1,760,080	80,010	1,406,302	376,552	34,685
February.....	13,850,674	13,376,873	473,801	7,603,838	343,282	2,226,421	2,176,817	49,604	1,847,281	1,766,367	80,914	1,418,147	376,942	34,762
March.....	13,961,809	13,465,340	496,469	7,656,332	357,134	2,241,077	2,188,236	52,841	1,861,972	1,775,478	86,494	1,432,060	378,348	34,886
April.....	14,057,718	13,549,261	508,457	7,702,270	363,876	2,253,653	2,199,026	54,627	1,877,229	1,787,277	89,952	1,445,017	380,602	35,066
May.....	14,148,567	13,625,468	513,099	7,782,618	365,558	2,265,762	2,210,630	55,132	1,889,211	1,798,802	92,499	1,457,644	382,462	35,312
June.....	14,231,828	13,740,278	521,550	7,812,999	370,787	2,279,907	2,223,531	56,376	1,903,451	1,809,064	94,387	1,471,340	387,858	35,485
July.....	14,375,965	13,840,326	535,639	7,875,367	380,068	2,294,600	2,236,210	58,390	1,912,691	1,815,511	97,180	1,484,927	392,711	35,600
August.....	14,464,302	13,919,009	545,293	7,921,218	385,628	2,305,010	2,245,319	59,691	1,923,378	1,822,404	99,174	1,497,786	395,553	35,729
September.....	14,525,713	13,970,645	555,068	7,951,700	390,884	2,314,197	2,253,110	61,087	1,931,730	1,825,633	103,097	1,508,357	397,969	35,876
October.....	14,576,805	14,010,762	566,043	7,982,182	398,063	2,320,478	2,258,161	62,317	1,929,673	1,824,012	105,661	1,518,804	391,633	35,970
November.....	14,730,467	14,090,299	640,168	8,025,477	433,555	2,336,351	2,265,268	71,083	1,973,812	1,838,282	135,330	1,531,469	393,734	36,069
Awarded, November 1960.....	251,599	163,213	88,386	81,000	43,438	38,004	26,024	11,980	60,830	27,862	32,968	20,288	7,684	355
Monthly amount														
In current-payment status at end of—														
December:														
1948.....	\$45,872.5	\$45,872.5		\$26,564.2		\$4,307.3	\$4,307.3		\$7,549.0	\$7,549.0		\$4,331.0	\$2,958.6	\$162.2
1950.....	126,856.5	126,856.5		77,678.3		11,994.9	11,994.9		19,366.3	19,366.3		11,481.3	5,800.8	534.9
1952.....	205,179.0	205,179.0		130,217.4		19,178.4	19,178.4		28,141.3	28,141.3		18,482.2	8,272.7	887.0
1954.....	339,342.0	339,342.0		223,271.8		32,270.6	32,270.6		40,996.4	40,996.4		29,525.7	12,088.9	1,188.6
1956.....	482,592.9	482,592.9		322,536.8		48,325.6	48,325.6		50,323.7	50,323.7		45,780.0	14,262.2	1,364.8
November 1958 ⁴	697,528.6	677,103.7	\$20,424.9	\$49,201.1	\$19,515.7	71,230.1	70,814.8	\$415.2	64,130.2	63,636.3	\$494.0	63,976.6	17,886.5	1,588.3
1959														
November.....	840,474.2	807,355.8	33,118.4	545,561.8	29,135.4	83,998.8	82,333.7	1,665.2	80,061.3	77,743.4	2,317.8	78,248.5	21,453.1	2,015.2
December.....	845,144.3	811,237.3	33,907.0	547,749.1	29,765.3	84,254.2	82,526.8	1,727.3	80,715.6	78,301.2	2,414.4	79,047.4	21,579.2	2,033.6
1960														
January.....	851,890.9	817,429.6	34,461.3	552,068.6	30,215.7	84,759.5	82,997.1	1,762.4	81,279.7	78,796.5	2,493.2	79,884.8	21,639.2	2,043.5
February.....	858,067.6	823,179.2	34,887.5	556,006.3	30,584.5	85,251.1	83,465.1	1,786.0	81,771.3	79,254.4	2,517.0	80,682.6	21,717.9	2,053.0
March.....	866,981.5	830,499.3	36,482.2	561,081.5	31,882.1	85,944.7	84,036.9	1,907.8	82,535.3	79,843.7	2,691.6	81,611.0	21,861.0	2,065.2
April.....	874,287.8	837,032.8	37,255.0	565,321.8	32,498.5	86,511.7	84,544.8	1,966.9	83,345.3	80,556.0	2,789.3	82,473.6	22,054.6	2,082.0
May.....	881,160.6	843,667.9	37,492.7	569,820.3	32,648.0	87,059.0	85,076.9	1,982.1	84,008.3	81,145.7	2,862.6	83,312.3	22,210.7	2,102.0
June.....	889,862.5	851,791.2	38,071.4	575,294.5	33,122.9	87,700.6	85,675.8	2,024.8	84,788.8	81,865.1	2,923.7	84,229.2	22,609.0	2,117.4
July.....	899,122.9	860,049.1	39,073.8	581,150.4	33,969.8	88,384.5	86,287.7	2,096.8	85,363.2	82,356.0	3,007.2	85,130.7	22,996.3	2,128.0
August.....	906,194.5	866,476.7	39,717.8	585,475.5	34,483.8	88,883.7	86,741.8	2,142.0	85,994.4	82,902.4	3,092.0	85,998.7	23,219.2	2,139.1
September.....	910,963.2	870,614.1	40,349.1	588,259.2	34,971.4	87,294.2	87,106.3	2,187.8	86,525.9	83,335.6	3,190.3	86,719.1	23,049.0	2,151.8
October.....	915,056.5	873,929.7	41,126.8	590,814.1	35,626.1	89,584.5	87,356.3	2,228.1	86,478.8	83,206.3	3,272.5	87,391.9	23,000.2	2,160.9
November.....	924,844.3	879,453.8	45,390.5	594,075.9	38,769.8	90,152.1	87,669.5	2,482.6	88,288.0	84,149.9	4,138.1	88,240.7	23,146.0	2,171.8
Awarded, November 1960.....	15,205.4	9,967.9	5,237.5	5,946.9	3,882.3	1,389.2	1,000.9	388.3	2,217.3	1,250.4	966.9	1,252.0	492.1	25.6

¹ For an explanation of the treatment of dual entitlements, see the *Bulletin* for April 1957, p. 29, table 4, footnote 1.

² Benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance (OASI) parts of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program are payable from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to old-age insurance (retired-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents and to survivors of deceased workers. Benefits under the disability insurance (DI) part of the program are payable from the disability insurance trust fund to disability insurance (disabled-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents.

³ Monthly benefits to disabled workers under age 65. For months before

November 1960, disability benefits were limited to disabled workers aged 50-64.

⁴ Includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over—dependent children of disabled, deceased, or retired workers—whose disability began before age 18.

⁵ To effect the benefit increases provided by the 1958 amendments, certain operations affecting statistical data on monthly benefits and lump sums awarded and monthly benefits in current-payment status were suspended for December 1958; the figures on benefits in current-payment status at the end of December 1958 are therefore not available.

TABLE 5.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, November 1960¹

State	Nonfarm placements	Initial claims		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment				Average weekly insured unemployment ²	
		Total ³	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment ⁴		Total unemployment			
						Weeks compensated	Benefits paid ⁴	Average weekly number of beneficiaries	Weeks compensated		
Total	8,429,622	1,744,407	525,559	8,536,829	2,846,049	7,053,588	\$231,113,565	1,603,088	6,461,034	\$34.01	
Alabama	6,059	22,132	4,477	142,497	33,082	107,323	2,534,276	24,392	102,453	24.12	
Alaska	500	3,392	364	12,613	2,314	10,750	378,903	2,443	10,253	35.61	
Arizona	6,870	8,939	1,630	43,295	9,986	30,220	937,248	6,868	28,903	31.42	
Arkansas	5,638	14,003	3,701	71,244	24,909	42,980	91,955	9,768	38,982	22.90	
California	35,246	200,660	49,304	959,668	304,731	832,161	33,788,050	189,128	787,959	41.25	
Colorado	6,590	9,441	1,513	41,643	10,516	34,008	1,287,116	7,729	31,712	38.82	
Connecticut	7,734	24,078	10,001	148,187	65,989	135,396	4,916,049	30,772	129,045	37.14	
Delaware	535	3,233	803	15,253	4,359	14,258	469,823	3,240	13,243	33.83	
District of Columbia	3,918	3,907	957	20,907	6,937	16,837	443,409	3,827	16,400	26.49	
Florida	15,957	24,883	6,103	134,268	46,942	96,787	2,620,552	21,997	89,504	27.87	
Georgia	8,768	25,109	9,335	140,458	66,032	102,517	2,490,066	23,290	88,404	26.45	
Hawaii	993	2,714	1,200	20,808	11,592	16,227	478,249	3,688	13,287	32.20	
Idaho	2,651	7,412	825	29,930	6,226	20,288	703,684	4,610	19,432	35.07	
Illinois	14,014	90,609	24,854	430,957	144,601	344,710	11,611,378	78,343	324,729	34.45	
Indiana	6,218	44,781	9,712	197,390	51,801	142,827	4,426,799	32,461	132,027	32.16	
Iowa	5,985	9,878	2,967	42,520	15,792	31,051	867,944	7,057	27,752	29.32	
Kansas	6,692	8,081	1,623	42,479	14,644	36,073	1,179,028	8,198	33,297	33.57	
Kentucky	3,599	18,620	3,280	125,904	31,893	88,025	2,498,953	20,006	79,836	29.79	
Louisiana	5,355	19,754	2,516	117,709	20,410	90,701	2,688,236	20,614	82,906	30.76	
Maine	1,413	12,166	5,202	66,419	34,532	54,396	1,176,502	12,363	47,948	21.98	
Maryland	4,515	26,314	7,731	140,353	41,286	136,324	4,215,901	30,983	128,771	31.57	
Massachusetts	12,796	70,267	37,651	309,355	145,685	272,675	9,036,733	61,972	220,371	36.64	
Michigan	11,208	95,392	16,232	414,494	84,322	350,245	12,582,204	79,601	338,972	36.50	
Minnesota	7,774	24,411	3,906	107,183	27,056	90,007	2,641,520	20,456	85,321	27,517	
Mississippi	6,678	15,286	5,959	65,266	23,281	45,918	1,066,620	10,436	41,435	24.20	
Missouri	6,239	46,073	19,228	180,740	70,451	130,764	3,339,649	29,719	107,157	28.50	
Montana	2,218	6,508	1,147	23,357	8,096	22,859	627,033	5,195	22,859	6,636	
Nebraska	4,617	4,356	1,160	14,285	7,981	12,873	3,406,728	2,926	11,915	29.13	
Nevada	1,777	4,688	1,181	18,286	5,788	15,039	549,746	3,418	14,007	37.39	
New Hampshire	1,081	5,440	2,481	27,573	15,270	23,023	573,979	5,233	19,389	27.37	
New Jersey	9,619	60,141	28,257	353,810	183,285	334,062	10,496,788	75,923	239,069	32.63	
New Mexico	2,921	4,557	628	24,242	4,427	24,675	2,178,608	5,608	23,300	26.65	
New York	61,727	247,378	106,709	1,029,049	433,230	901,313	30,993,275	204,844	792,352	36.61	
North Carolina	12,618	37,795	19,261	148,852	77,948	128,595	2,654,365	29,226	116,287	21.52	
North Dakota	1,730	3,816	230	9,639	1,513	6,295	176,934	1,431	5,249	3,317	
Ohio	14,434	108,085	18,802	599,238	126,991	500,688	20,925,095	113,793	476,947	42.54	
Oklahoma	8,870	12,128	2,813	78,584	26,157	63,581	1,408,137	12,178	60,670	28.92	
Oregon	3,835	33,493	5,210	111,301	24,006	75,117	2,660,524	17,072	69,987	36.19	
Pennsylvania	19,151	172,202	49,914	950,274	267,180	777,979	24,588,219	176,813	705,899	33.11	
Puerto Rico	6,259	1,163	316	11,384	4,312	—	—	—	—	—	
Rhode Island	1,996	11,454	6,047	50,895	24,314	45,302	1,327,830	10,296	41,192	30.54	
South Carolina	5,107	10,830	3,601	64,567	28,939	51,435	1,130,018	11,690	43,644	22.42	
South Dakota	1,946	2,110	271	5,392	2,118	3,404	92,035	774	3,067	1,406	
Tennessee	7,625	24,694	8,286	151,816	61,340	121,352	2,863,828	27,580	110,819	24.37	
Texas	40,562	42,850	9,504	239,362	73,287	214,786	5,162,740	48,815	201,486	24.56	
Utah	2,949	5,054	1,098	23,865	7,907	20,997	703,241	4,772	19,839	34.09	
Vermont	643	3,360	1,371	16,500	7,909	12,849	340,114	2,920	11,544	27.84	
Virgin Islands	186	1	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	
Virginia	6,223	16,027	5,486	65,868	25,520	46,886	1,172,216	10,656	43,691	25.93	
Washington	4,908	47,712	9,110	218,614	67,069	181,911	5,850,322	41,343	173,906	32.51	
West Virginia	2,037	15,352	1,927	119,161	16,441	94,947	2,260,662	21,579	89,650	24.40	
Wisconsin	9,400	29,225	8,855	142,046	43,466	103,467	3,927,871	23,515	92,722	38.84	
Wyoming	1,202	2,453	370	7,398	2,208	6,687	255,251	1,520	6,345	38.92	

¹ Excludes data for the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, administered by the States as agents of the Federal Government.

² Excludes transitional claims.

³ Total, part-total, and partial.

⁴ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

⁵ Includes 36 placements made in Guam, not shown separately.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

TABLE 6.—Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, November 1959–November 1960¹

[All programs except general assistance include cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Number of recipients								Percentage change from previous month				
	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged ²	Aid to dependent children			Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) ⁴	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (recipients)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) ⁴
			Families	Total ³	Children								
1959													
November	2,397,937	-----	773,091	2,926,331	2,251,394	109,094	348,206	413,000	-0.1	+0.3	(*)	+0.4	+2.5
December	2,393,990	-----	779,150	2,953,234	2,273,160	109,062	350,333	399,000	-2	+9	(*)	+6	-3.3
1960													
January	2,387,398	-----	781,354	2,964,725	2,281,892	108,881	352,038	413,000	-3	+4	-0.2	+5	-3.4
February	2,378,154	-----	785,212	2,980,95	2,294,899	108,643	353,425	423,000	-4	+5	-2	+4	-2.4
March	2,372,645	-----	792,773	3,012,69	2,319,749	108,223	356,121	436,000	-2	+1.1	-4	+8	-3.1
April	2,365,399	-----	796,340	3,027,918	2,332,109	107,785	358,286	410,000	-3	+5	-*	+6	-5.9
May	2,361,324	-----	796,782	3,031,185	2,335,339	107,812	360,547	384,000	-2	+1	(*)	+6	-6.3
June	2,358,600	-----	794,435	3,023,410	2,330,202	107,979	362,832	367,000	-1	-3	+2	+6	-4.6
July	2,354,992	-----	789,323	3,006,318	2,317,750	107,579	364,583	353,000	-2	-6	-1	+5	-3.7
August	2,352,915	-----	783,838	2,981,856	2,298,620	107,864	366,329	360,000	-1	-8	(*)	+5	+1.9
September	2,351,009	-----	786,066	2,996,152	2,311,064	107,742	368,000	361,000	-1	+5	-1	+5	+2
October	2,349,804	-----	789,832	3,012,703	2,324,602	107,674	370,807	365,000	-1	+6	-1	+8	+1.2
November	2,331,799	-----	795,012	3,034,245	2,341,615	107,566	372,421	385,000	-8	+7	-1	+4	+5.5

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.² Program initiated in October 1960 under Social Security Amendments of 1960.³ Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in

families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

⁴ Excludes Idaho; data not available.⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.⁶ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.TABLE 7.—Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, November 1959–November 1960¹

[All programs except general assistance include vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Amount of assistance							Percentage change from previous month						
	Total ²	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged ³	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance ⁴	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance ⁴	
1959														
November	\$308,626,000	\$15,126,976	-----	\$84,187,394	\$7,547,728	\$22,265,642	\$28,725,000	+0.2	-0.3	+0.5	+0.2	+0.1	+0.5	
December	309,918,000	157,667,820	-----	85,688,459	7,775,486	22,644,994	27,764,000	+4	+3	+1.8	+3.0	+1.7	-3.3	
1960														
January	312,155,000	159,082,935	-----	86,096,235	7,869,131	22,680,221	28,196,000	+7	+9	+5	+1.2	+2	+1.6	
February	314,328,000	159,281,445	-----	86,623,543	7,807,304	22,826,994	29,135,000	+7	+1	+6	-8	+6	+3.3	
March	319,360,000	160,458,176	-----	88,143,701	7,829,715	23,265,605	30,566,000	+1.6	+7	+1.8	+3	+1.9	+4.9	
April	318,017,000	161,104,968	-----	88,484,163	7,806,046	23,482,701	28,326,000	-4	+4	+4	-3	+9	-7.3	
May	315,113,000	160,536,798	-----	88,319,223	7,813,157	23,591,593	25,823,000	-9	-4	-2	+1	+5	-8.8	
June	312,889,000	160,149,370	-----	87,980,819	7,862,375	23,850,779	24,738,000	-7	-2	-4	+6	+1.1	-4.2	
July	311,940,000	160,670,845	-----	87,733,325	7,852,263	24,138,836	23,556,000	-3	+2	-3	-1	+9	-4.8	
August	314,470,000	161,754,946	-----	87,596,390	7,879,530	24,265,014	24,604,000	+8	+7	-2	+3	+5	+4.5	
September	316,566,000	161,623,255	-----	88,808,643	7,914,327	24,544,421	24,776,000	+7	-1	+1.4	+4	+1.2	+7	
October	318,612,000	163,201,024	-----	89,434,102	7,858,354	24,736,444	25,032,000	+6	+1.0	+7	-7	+8	+1.0	
November	321,341,000	160,472,533	\$82,255,660	90,402,948	7,831,259	24,896,162	26,887,000	+9	-1.7	+1.1	-3	+6	+7.4	

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.² Program initiated in October 1960 under Social Security Amendments of 1960.³ Excludes Idaho; data not available.⁴ Excludes \$83,897 in money payments in Massachusetts not subject to Federal participation.

TABLE 8.—Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, November 1960¹

State	Old-age assistance			Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to dependent children (per recipient)			Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care		All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care
All States.....	\$68.82	\$58.19	\$10.63	\$191.06	\$29.79	\$28.14	\$1.65	\$72.80	\$67.11	\$5.69	\$66.85	\$55.35	\$11.50
Alabama.....	52.83	51.09	1.74		9.90	9.90	(2)	40.28	40.28		36.84	36.82	.02
Alaska.....	64.40	64.40			32.45	32.45		72.83	72.83		(2)	(2)	(2)
Arizona.....	61.43	61.43			29.37	29.37		72.56	72.56		(2)	(2)	(2)
Arkansas.....	52.70	45.79	6.91		10.38	15.28	1.10	55.89	51.62	4.27	40.67	31.98	8.69
California.....	93.64	80.24	13.40		46.73	42.95	3.77	107.82	98.29	9.52	95.45	79.40	16.05
Colorado.....	99.71	83.25	16.46		34.28	33.88	.90	82.34	74.13	8.21	70.05	67.65	2.40
Connecticut.....	107.88	90.56	17.52		46.60	41.37	5.22	100.48	86.54	13.93	121.16	89.73	31.44
Delaware.....	50.51	50.51			20.26	20.26		66.74	65.47	4.27	55.88	55.88	
District of Columbia.....	65.58	56.40	9.18		33.73	33.67	.07	68.21	67.94	.27	75.51	71.66	3.86
Florida.....	56.41	50.32	6.09		16.77	16.42	.35	62.04	57.64	4.40	63.00	56.13	6.87
Georgia.....	47.23	47.23			23.66	23.66		52.54	52.54		51.81	51.81	
Guam.....	39.61	39.61			12.77	12.77		(4)	(4)		22.73	22.73	
Hawaii.....	67.80	61.17	6.63		35.39	31.37	4.02	77.82	73.71	4.10	82.68	71.58	11.10
Idaho.....	73.20	59.40	13.81		40.82	40.82		72.64	69.32	3.32	73.97	69.30	4.64
Illinois.....	77.94	43.81	34.13		39.48	35.66	3.82	83.34	61.24	22.10	83.14	60.05	23.09
Indiana.....	64.04	44.37	19.67		28.62	24.56	4.06	73.30	59.50	13.80	(2)	(2)	(2)
Iowa.....	82.09	73.95	8.14		37.99	35.11	2.88	98.04	90.71	7.33	82.06	80.91	1.14
Kansas.....	81.16	68.33	12.82		36.46	32.78	3.68	86.41	73.83	12.57	85.50	71.06	14.45
Kentucky.....	50.28	50.24			23.94	23.94		52.07	52.07		53.68	53.68	
Louisiana.....	71.05	68.98	2.07		23.46	23.28	.18	80.56	78.97	1.59	55.61	52.28	3.34
Maine.....	66.36	53.36	13.00		27.43	26.02	1.41	64.01	58.01	6.00	68.44	58.44	10.00
Maryland.....	62.53	57.29	5.24		29.78	27.56	2.22	65.21	62.88	2.33	65.21	64.42	.79
Massachusetts.....	87.31	68.18	19.12	191.41	47.62	43.29	4.32	111.81	111.74	.07	125.59	64.50	61.08
Michigan.....	78.92	66.05	12.87	220.55	36.54	35.45	1.09	81.40	72.58	8.82	96.91	79.17	17.74
Minnesota.....	92.11	52.50	39.62		46.42	40.15	6.28	96.72	67.65	29.06	61.48	56.31	5.17
Mississippi.....	34.59	34.59			9.36	9.36		38.46	38.46		34.69	34.69	
Missouri.....	60.22	59.77	.45		22.91	22.82	.09	65.00	65.00		62.48	62.13	.35
Montana.....	64.00	63.70	.30		33.59	33.56	.03	73.84	72.84	1.00	72.89	72.70	.18
Nebraska.....	74.94	49.82	25.12		30.61	29.96	.75	93.10	59.16	33.95	73.34	51.38	21.95
Nevada.....	75.55	69.58	5.98		26.90	26.90		99.73	93.73	6.00	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Hampshire.....	83.29	66.09	17.20		41.34	37.22	4.12	86.73	71.20	15.53	97.93	65.19	32.74
New Jersey.....	90.35	55.14	35.21		46.84	46.84		87.21	87.03	.18	94.24	75.20	19.04
New Mexico.....	70.10	59.44	10.67		33.10	30.00	3.10	62.19	58.84	3.34	69.32	59.33	10.00
New York.....	111.47	78.05	33.42		43.96	39.89	4.07	115.60	86.31	20.28	105.96	74.77	31.18
North Carolina.....	44.31	42.03	2.28		19.87	19.36	.51	54.99	53.47	1.53	50.42	47.33	3.09
North Dakota.....	87.46	55.67	31.79		39.39	35.47	3.92	79.26	63.38	15.88	91.86	59.68	32.18
Ohio.....	75.19	65.03	10.16		30.33	30.33	(2)	72.46	65.79	6.67	73.08	61.60	11.39
Oklahoma.....	84.95	67.02	17.93		31.78	31.68	.10	104.15	86.06	18.09	95.28	77.21	18.06
Oregon.....	83.11	51.34	31.77		40.60	38.14	2.46	94.89	72.91	21.98	92.08	67.39	24.69
Pennsylvania.....	64.50	64.50			30.44	30.44		71.23	71.23		55.30	55.30	
Puerto Rico.....	8.26	8.26			3.84	3.84		8.21	8.21		8.72	8.72	
Rhode Island.....	80.86	65.86	15.00		38.68	33.43	5.25	80.24	69.24	11.00	86.24	71.24	15.00
South Carolina.....	40.03	38.13	1.90		14.41	14.01	.40	47.56	45.28	2.29	43.96	41.72	2.24
South Dakota.....	65.05	63.05			30.95	30.95		59.03	59.03		64.36	64.36	
Tennessee.....	43.27	41.27	2.00		18.89	18.44	.46	47.48	46.28	1.20	46.13	44.53	1.60
Texas.....	52.88	52.88			17.68	17.68		58.51	58.51		54.46	54.46	
Utah.....	82.27	52.29	29.98		39.04	35.03	4.02	90.00	63.62	26.38	84.97	60.71	24.26
Vermont.....	64.21	50.56	13.64		30.70	30.70		63.98	56.69	7.30	63.82	56.65	7.18
Virgin Islands.....	27.02	26.51	.51		15.70	15.55	.16	(2)	(2)	(2)	30.20	29.18	1.02
Virginia.....	50.15	39.23	10.92		23.24	22.52	.72	57.79	50.92	6.87	57.17	48.29	8.88
Washington.....	88.42	87.29	31.13		47.19	41.97	5.22	93.62	71.55	22.07	94.60	66.80	27.80
West Virginia.....	38.85	33.89	4.96	(2)	24.47	23.22	1.25	41.27	38.70	2.57	41.72	37.73	4.00
Wisconsin.....	84.08	38.73	45.35		45.59	39.92	5.67	83.99	51.69	32.30	101.92	42.86	59.06
Wyoming.....	74.44	65.53	8.91		38.02	36.01	2.01	85.32	67.83	17.48	85.91	67.71	18.20

¹ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among

States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance.

² Less than 1 cent.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients.

TABLE 9.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, November 1960 ¹

State	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Total.	\$24,789,447	\$2,255,660	\$5,017,560	\$612,481	\$4,282,422	² \$8,595,000
Alabama.	172,659	—	343	—	215	34
Alaska.	—	—	—	—	(3)	⁴ 68,697
Arkansas.	387,454	—	27,293	8,625	63,680	41,493
California.	3,405,172	—	1,047,423	129,462	169,382	85,002
Colorado.	836,651	—	26,415	2,388	13,511	87,191
Connecticut.	250,727	—	137,597	4,222	70,765	—
Delaware.	—	—	—	1,076	—	—
District of Columbia.	28,705	—	1,458	60	10,996	734
Florida.	423,595	—	29,798	11,127	66,156	—
Hawaii.	9,834	—	37,385	316	11,201	—
Idaho.	99,962	—	—	518	5,097	—
Illinois.	2,451,774	—	583,631	65,560	437,000	² 903,290
Indiana.	528,866	—	171,512	25,494	(3)	⁴ 318,248
Iowa.	275,886	—	101,460	10,515	582	⁴ 241,388
Kansas.	360,152	—	87,195	7,468	60,399	63,738
Louisiana.	259,860	—	14,856	4,402	55,030	6,655
Maine.	151,827	—	28,750	2,646	21,620	53,779
Maryland.	50,426	—	80,480	1,067	5,019	—
Massachusetts.	1,197,148	<i>2,229,397</i>	213,275	151	634,215	175,470
Michigan.	762,480	<i>24,922</i>	103,857	15,796	88,712	312,456
Minnesota.	1,832,793	—	218,935	30,514	12,729	476,319
Missouri.	51,772	—	8,468	—	5,440	3,673
Montana.	2,021	—	216	335	229	⁴ 248,780
Nebraska.	370,205	—	8,419	27,326	43,556	⁴ 26,992
Nevada.	15,564	—	—	1,074	(3)	⁴ 143,087
New Hampshire.	83,013	—	16,523	3,805	14,144	(3)
New Jersey.	665,691	—	—	172	139,255	240,547
New Mexico.	117,340	—	92,619	1,197	25,101	16,322
New York.	2,708,353	—	1,101,812	111,474	1,137,819	200,021
North Carolina.	109,814	—	53,420	7,796	59,241	⁴ 253,929
North Dakota.	227,464	—	26,997	1,509	36,842	⁴ 24,168
Ohio.	906,811	—	387	23,407	146,400	⁴ 1,368,787
Oklahoma.	1,595,772	—	6,457	33,228	175,230	(3)
Oregon.	530,017	—	53,847	5,682	120,649	78,735
Rhode Island.	101,040	—	87,670	1,419	43,575	⁴ 41,764
South Carolina.	60,447	—	14,421	3,907	17,488	13,132
South Dakota.	—	—	—	—	—	⁴ 120,636
Tennessee.	108,754	—	36,822	3,272	15,598	—
Utah.	231,185	—	51,228	5,280	69,245	2,101
Vermont.	76,626	—	—	912	6,135	—
Virgin Islands.	280	—	131	4	108	243
Virginia.	158,889	—	28,050	8,568	58,572	⁴ 14,501
Washington.	1,493,380	—	215,967	15,978	195,959	79,948
West Virginia.	94,202	<i>1,341</i>	97,341	2,571	29,446	⁴ 9,598
Wisconsin.	1,565,181	—	199,777	31,236	216,453	180,668
Wyoming.	28,646	—	5,315	1,049	9,628	45,392

¹ For the special types of public assistance figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

² Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds

and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

⁵ Data not available.

TABLE 10.—Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, November 1960 ¹

State	Number of recipients	Payments for recipients	
		Total amount	Average
Total.	11,806	\$2,255,660	\$191.06
Massachusetts.	11,647	² 2,229,397	191.41
Michigan.	113	24,922	220.55
West Virginia.	46	1,341	(3)

¹ As of date of preparation of this table, programs not yet approved for Federal participation. All data subject to revision.

² Excludes \$83,897 in money payments not subject to Federal participation.

³ Not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients.

TABLE 11.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, November 1960¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—					
		October 1960		November 1959		October 1960			
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	2,331,799	\$160,472,533	\$68.82	-0.8	-1.7	-2.8	+2.0		
Ala.	99,141	5,237,715	52.83	-1	-1	-5	+9.4		
Alaska	1,406	* 90,552	64.40	-4	-4	-4.2	-3.1		
Ariz.	14,018	861,143	61.43	+2	+1	+3	-8		
Ark.	56,034	2,953,042	52.70	(*)	+8	+1	+9.2		
Calif.	254,168	23,799,226	93.64	(*)	-4	-1.7	+7.1		
Colo.	50,825	5,067,940	99.71	(*)	-2	-1.4	+6		
Conn.	14,314	1,514,168	107.88	+4	-1.0	-1.4	-4.9		
Del.	1,245	62,885	50.51	-2.0	-2.0	-0.1	-6.9		
D.C.	3,126	205,001	65.58	+3	-2	-0.9	+1.8		
Fla.	69,560	3,924,025	56.41	+1	+5	-6	+4.4		
Ga.	96,383	4,552,363	47.23	-1	-1	-1.5	-1.5		
Guam	87	3,446	39.61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
Hawaii	1,483	100,544	67.80	+1.0	-5.7	-3	+9.3		
Idaho	7,240	529,985	73.20	+3	+4.8	-2.4	+8.0		
Ill.	71,840	5,599,363	77.94	-4	-6	-5.6	+1		
Ind.	26,938	1,724,995	64.04	-6	-2.8	-6.0	-4		
Iowa	33,881	2,781,304	82.09	(*)	+2	-4.0	+7.4		
Kans.	28,085	2,279,332	81.16	-1	+8	-3.7	-2		
Ky.	56,063	2,818,747	50.28	-1	-2	-1.6	+10.0		
La.	125,593	8,923,469	71.05	(*)	(*)	+7	+8.2		
Maine	11,679	775,065	66.36	+2	+2	-2.5	+1.4		
Md.	9,630	602,148	62.53	-2	-7	+2	+4.2		
Mass.	62,598	5,465,264	87.31	-19.5	-31.8	-22.8	-33.0		
Mich.	59,254	4,676,278	78.92	-1.7	-1.5	-6.5	+3		
Minn.	46,265	4,261,488	92.11	-1	+3.2	-2.9	+6.1		
Miss.	80,373	2,779,850	34.59	+1	+1	-4	+15.6		
Mo.	114,787	6,912,207	60.22	-1	-1	-2.9	-1.2		
Mont.	6,727	430,544	64.00	-3	(*)	-5.3	-5.6		
Nebr.	14,738	1,104,403	74.94	-2	+7	-4.7	+2.9		
Nev.	2,603	196,669	75.55	+2	+1.1	-1.4	+6.5		
N. H.	4,827	402,028	83.29	+2	+7	-3.5	-6.3		
N. J.	18,907	1,708,187	90.35	-2	-2	-4	+1.4		
N. Mex.	11,001	771,201	70.10	+3	(*)	+3.4	+7.3		
N. Y.	81,038	9,033,529	111.47	-2	+1.3	-3.5	+5.4		
N. C.	48,164	2,133,931	44.31	-1	+2	-3.1	+1.3		
N. Dak.	7,155	625,784	87.46	-6	-2.6	-2.1	-1.1		
Ohio	89,235	6,709,757	75.19	(*)	-1.0	-5	+2.8		
Okl.	89,007	7,560,939	84.95	(*)	(*)	-2.1	+17.6		
Oreg.	16,682	1,386,454	83.11	+3	-1.9	-4.1	+4.0		
Pa.	50,201	3,238,000	64.50	-1	-1	-7	-6.4		
P. R.	38,753	319,927	8.26	-1	(*)	-2.8	-2.1		
R. I.	6,736	544,673	80.86	-1	-1	-1.6	+3.5		
S. C.	31,812	1,273,551	40.03	-3	-1.3	-4.6	-1.4		
S. Dak.	8,684	547,514	63.05	(*)	+4	-4.7	-1		
Tenn.	54,377	2,352,722	43.27	-2	+1.4	-3.3	+8		
Tex.	222,007	11,740,371	52.88	(*)	(*)	-4	-7		
Utah	7,712	634,464	82.27	-2	+3.7	-4.5	+19.3		
Vt.	5,617	360,643	64.21	+1.6	+1.6	-2.8	+8.3		
V. I.	546	14,733	20.02	0	+4.9	-3.2	+11.6		
Va.	14,555	729,948	50.15	-1	+2.6	-3.3	+12.6		
Wash.	47,975	4,247,175	88.42	-7	-2.7	-4.9	-3		
W. Va.	18,996	738,050	38.85	-4	-1.0	-5.2	(*)		
Wis.	34,513	2,901,860	84.08	-4	-9	-5.0	+6		
Wyo.	3,215	239,338	74.44	-1	-1.0	-5.1	+1.0		

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 3,757 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of \$340,558 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.

³ In addition, supplemental payments of \$33,497 from general assistance funds were made to 86 recipients.

⁴ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Percentage change not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients.

TABLE 12.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, November 1960¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—					
		October 1960		November 1959		October 1960			
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	107,566	\$7,831,259	\$72.80	-0.1	-0.3	-1.4	+3.7		
Ala.	1,597	64,335	40.28	+1	+2	-2.0	+5.3		
Alaska	105	7,647	72.83	+1.9	+2.1	+5.0	+7.4		
Ariz.	841	61,019	72.56	0	-5	+5	+1.1		
Ark.	2,020	112,901	55.89	+3	-8	-5	+3.2		
Calif.	13,594	1,465,671	107.82	(*)	-3	-3.1	+9		
Conn.	303	30,445	100.48	+7	+2.3	+1.3	-13.2		
Del.	252	17,575	69.74	0	(*)	-1.9	-3.5		
D.C.	221	15,071	68.21	+5	-1.1	-5.6	-6.6		
Fla.	2,527	156,786	62.04	-2	+1.0	-1.2	+4.1		
Ga.	3,614	189,872	52.54	+3	+2	+1.9	+2.1		
Guam	5	101	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
Hawaii	77	5,992	77.82	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
Idaho	156	11,332	72.64	0	-8	-8.8	-3.6		
Ill.	2,967	247,256	83.34	-1	+5	-3.4	-1.8		
Ind.	1,848	135,452	73.30	0	-3.0	-1.2	+2.3		
Iowa	1,435	140,683	98.04	-8	-8	-3	+10.8		
Kans.	594	51,325	86.41	+7	+3.9	-7	+5.4		
Ky.	2,424	126,219	52.07	+2	+5	-18.7	-3.0		
La.	2,774	223,468	80.56	-2	-4	+4.8	+11.6		
Maine	441	28,230	64.01	+2	+2	-1.8	-8.2		
Md.	457	29,802	65.21	-1.1	-8	+1.1	+1.4		
Mass.	2,137	238,929	111.81	-7	-9.9	-1.1	-2.4		
Mich.	1,790	145,710	81.40	+4	-3	+1.1	+5.0		
Minn.	1,050	101,551	96.72	-6	-6.4	-3.8	-6.3		
Miss.	6,273	241,283	38.46	-3	-4	-9	-8		
Mo.	5,048	328,120	65.00	-5	-5	-2.8	-2.8		
Mont.	335	24,737	73.84	-6	+1.7	-9.9	-9.7		
Nebr.	805	74,948	93.10	-4	+2.8	-10.5	-6		
Nev.	179	17,851	99.73	-2.7	-2.6	-1.6	-3		
N. H.	245	21,250	86.73	0	+1.5	0	-5.1		
N. J.	955	83,283	87.21	-6	+8	+6	+4.0		
N. Mex.	358	22,263	62.19	0	+5	-7.0	-9.1		
N. Y.	3,807	440,071	115.60	-5	+2.1	-3.4	+3.7		
N. C.	5,112	281,122	54.99	+2	+2	+3	+2.5		
N. Dak.	95	7,530	70.26	-5	+7.4	-5.9	+2.8		
Ohio	3,511	254,409	72.46	-3	-1.6	-3.0	+1.7		
Okl.	1,837	191,316	104.15	-3	+2	-2.5	+21.6		
Oreg.	294	24,102	94.89	-5.2	+7	-2.7	+11.0		
Pa.	17,854	1,271,704	71.23	+2	+2	+1.7	+12.9		
P. R.	1,887	15,486	8.21	+5	+6	+3.3	+2.2		
R. I.	129	10,351	80.24	+2.4	+1.3	+12.2	+14.6		
S. C.	1,707	81,192	47.56	+1	+6.9	-1.1	+10.0		
S. Dak.	175	10,330	59.03	+1.7	+1.0	+5.4	+2.4		
Tenn.	2,727	129,485	47.48	-6	-6	-3.9	-1.8		
Tex.	6,412	375,177	58.51	-1	-1	+9	+1.7		
Utah	199	17,910	90.00	-10	+21.2	+1.0	+23.5		
Vt.	125	7,998	63.98	-7.4	-9.7	-8.1	-4.4		
V. I.	17	477	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
Va.	1,247	72,060	57.79	+4	+4.0	+2.2	+12.1		
Wash.	724	67,778	93.62	0	-4.8	-1.1	-4.5		
W. Va.	1,002	41,349	41.27	-1.0	-1.0	-2.6	-1.7		
Wis.	967	81,223	83.99	+4	-1.5	-3.1	-2.2		
Wyo.	60	5,110	85.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, \$38,929 to 332 recipients; Missouri, \$49,853 to 762 recipients; and Pennsylvania, \$757,590 to 11,374 recipients.

³ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change, on fewer than 100 recipients.

TABLE 13.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, November 1960¹
 [Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—				
		Total ²	Children	Total amount	Average per—		October 1960 in—		November 1959 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total	705,012	3,034,245	2,341,615	\$90,402,948	\$113.71	\$29.70	+0.7	+1.1	+3.7	+7.4
Alabama	20,927	84,301	66,061	\$34,859	39.89	9.90	+1	+1.7	-1.8	+8.9
Alaska	1,158	3,916	2,929	127,084	109.74	32.45	+5	+1.3	+1.3	+8
Arizona	7,803	31,377	24,265	921,486	118.09	29.37	+3.3	+3.1	+14.0	+12.0
Arkansas	6,582	24,784	19,393	405,929	61.67	16.38	+1.0	+1.6	-3.3	+1.6
California	77,705	277,524	217,817	12,968,262	166.39	46.73	+1.6	+2.1	+10.5	+13.8
Colorado	7,565	29,384	23,088	1,007,205	133.14	34.28	+1.3	+1.8	+3.8	+12.8
Connecticut	7,679	26,341	19,751	1,227,419	159.84	46.60	+8	+1.4	+10.0	+8.0
Delaware	1,679	6,475	5,026	131,168	78.12	20.26	+1.5	+1.1	+4.8	+7.8
District of Columbia	4,955	22,123	17,524	746,252	150.61	33.73	+1.2	+7	+25.3	+26.1
Florida	23,276	84,407	66,711	1,415,666	60.82	16.77	-3	-3	-15.1	-12.7
Georgia	16,440	57,203	44,273	1,353,341	87.65	23.66	+2.2	+1.9	+1.7	+1.3
Guam	119	655	572	\$8,750	73.53	12.77	+2.2	-1.4	+27.8	+59.7
Hawaii	2,404	9,309	7,390	329,415	137.03	35.39	+1.0	+4.0	-3.0	+1.8
Idaho	2,236	8,350	6,176	340,882	152.45	40.82	+1.8	+2.4	+18.8	+19.4
Illinois	36,239	152,912	118,829	6,036,544	166.58	39.48	+6	+6	+6.2	+6.8
Indiana	11,427	42,257	32,038	1,209,305	105.83	28.62	+1	-5	+1.8	+5.2
Iowa	9,497	35,186	26,604	1,336,840	140.76	37.99	+9	+7	+9.8	+16.4
Kansas	6,161	23,686	18,678	863,541	140.16	36.46	+5	+9	+5.9	+7.2
Kentucky	20,438	73,290	55,083	1,754,545	85.85	23.94	(³)	(⁴)	+9	+19.5
Louisiana	20,448	82,478	63,798	1,934,967	94.03	23.43	+6	+1.6	-16.3	-10.1
Maine	5,750	20,362	15,064	558,577	97.14	27.43	+1.4	+1.4	+1.8	+2.2
Maryland	8,640	36,327	28,611	1,081,761	125.20	29.78	+1.8	+2.5	-2.3	+1.3
Massachusetts	14,561	49,331	37,166	2,349,030	161.32	47.62	+9	+1.6	+4.1	+8.8
Michigan	26,616	95,367	70,233	3,484,701	130.93	35.54	-2	-7	+2.1	+2.6
Minnesota	10,094	34,876	27,180	1,619,110	160.40	46.42	+4	+2.1	+5.0	+10.4
Mississippi	20,013	77,703	60,997	727,532	36.35	9.36	+5	+2	+4.6	+8.4
Missouri	25,657	97,769	74,190	2,239,927	87.30	22.91	-1.5	-2.1	-1	-4.4
Montana	1,866	6,970	5,511	234,147	125.48	33.59	+1.4	+4.2	+9	+2.0
Nebraska	2,916	11,185	8,593	342,385	117.42	30.61	+2.2	+1.9	+4.8	+8.6
Nevada	1,184	4,081	3,208	109,769	92.71	26.90	+1.8	+2.7	+16.5	+16.0
New Hampshire	1,029	4,011	3,051	165,825	161.15	41.34	+1.3	+1.1	+2.8	+3.1
New Jersey	15,979	56,304	42,779	2,637,396	165.05	46.84	+2.2	+2.7	+34.1	+37.8
New Mexico	7,654	29,869	23,002	988,624	129.16	33.10	-6	-5	+8.8	+19.1
New York	67,678	270,638	205,431	11,897,898	175.80	43.96	+4	+6	+5.8	+9.3
North Carolina	26,497	104,749	80,925	2,081,280	78.55	19.87	+1.2	+1.5	+3.7	+4.8
North Dakota	1,842	6,895	5,377	271,594	147.45	39.39	-7	-1.8	+4.0	+6.4
Ohio	27,305	109,356	83,675	3,316,969	121.48	30.33	+1.3	+1.4	+13.4	+16.8
Oklahoma	18,257	65,161	49,567	2,071,004	113.44	31.78	+1.1	+9	+7.6	+7.5
Oregon	6,092	21,906	16,672	889,380	145.99	40.60	+2.3	+2.1	+11.5	+17.8
Pennsylvania	49,994	197,524	150,453	6,012,086	120.26	30.44	+1.6	+2.5	+3.8	-1.3
Puerto Rico	57,420	221,335	177,597	850,215	14.81	3.84	+8	+6	+8.0	+4.4
Rhode Island	4,561	16,699	12,622	645,982	141.63	38.68	(³)	+6	+5.2	+13.6
South Carolina	9,185	36,501	28,868	525,817	57.25	14.41	+7	-6	-2.9	-2.2
South Dakota	3,141	10,858	8,174	336,094	107.00	30.95	(³)	+4	+2.7	-2.2
Tennessee	21,660	80,446	60,943	1,519,920	70.17	18.89	-4	-1	(³)	+5.8
Texas	18,822	78,256	59,768	1,383,674	73.51	17.68	-6	-1	-13.4	-10.0
Utah	3,509	12,752	9,555	497,886	141.80	39.04	+1.5	+3.0	+3.3	+19.6
Vermont	1,246	4,407	3,303	135,288	108.58	30.70	+1.3	+8	-4	+7
Virgin Islands	260	844	707	13,251	50.97	15.70	-5.9	-2.9	+12.7	+23.9
Virginia	9,618	38,932	30,628	904,890	94.08	23.24	+1.8	+4.2	+5.8	+19.2
Washington	11,996	41,338	32,230	1,950,774	162.62	47.19	+8	+2	+12.5	+15.2
West Virginia	19,967	77,627	60,576	1,899,683	95.14	24.47	-8	-5	-1.6	-3
Wisconsin	9,538	35,235	26,917	1,606,416	168.42	45.59	+8	+1.1	+7.1	+8.8
Wyoming	727	2,646	2,027	100,593	138.37	38.02	+2.6	+1.5	-2.7	+1.1

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in

determining the amount of assistance.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 14.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, November 1960¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		October 1960 in—		November 1959 in—		Number	Amount
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount		
Total	372,421	\$24,896,162	\$66.85	+0.4	+0.6	+7.0	+11.5
Ala.	12,191	449,096	36.84	-.3	+.1	-1.6	+2.8
Ark.	7,330	298,096	40.67	+.2	+2.7	+2.8	+13.9
Calif.	10,556	1,007,548	95.45	+2.7	+3.7	+41.1	+45.9
Colo.	5,634	394,654	70.05	+.2	+.9	+.8	+4.1
Conn.	2,251	272,736	121.16	+2.6	-.8	+3.1	-7.2
Del.	369	20,621	55.88	+1.7	-.7	-1.9	-15.7
D.C.	2,849	215,142	75.51	+.2	+.5	+7.7	+8.5
Fla.	9,628	606,579	63.00	+1.3	+1.5	+11.2	+16.2
Ga.	22,385	1,159,736	51.81	+.8	+.8	+11.0	+10.8
Guam	56	1,273	22.73	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Hawaii	1,009	83,421	82.68	-.2	+2.8	-3.4	+4.3
Idaho	1,090	80,630	73.97	+1.4	+1.9	+9.1	+13.7
Ill.	18,923	1,573,243	83.14	+.8	+.8	+0.2	+8.1
Iowa	509	41,766	82.06	+7.4	+8.6	(3)	(3)
Kans.	4,180	357,409	85.50	-.2	+3	-.1	+2.4
Ky.	7,802	418,791	53.68	+.3	+5	-.7	+20.8
La.	16,493	917,231	55.61	-.7	-.6	+4.6	+8.0
Maine	2,162	147,957	68.44	+.7	+4	+8.5	+6.5
Md.	6,393	416,884	65.21	-.3	-.2	+7.9	+8.0
Mass.	10,383	1,303,965	125.59	(4)	+1.4	+3.2	+9.9
Mich.	5,000	484,564	96.91	+.9	-3.2	+12.5	+10.0
Miss.	2,462	151,375	61.48	+.6	+.9	+7.3	+7.9
Mo.	12,482	433,031	34.69	+.9	+1.0	+22.1	+40.5
Mont.	15,391	961,618	62.48	(4)	-.1	-1.2	+10.0
Nebr.	1,255	91,472	72.89	+1.9	+2.0	-11.7	-9.8
N. H.	1,984	145,502	73.34	+2.5	+2.7	+19.6	+27.6
N. J.	432	42,304	97.93	+1.2	+2.4	+2.1	+2.7
N. Mex.	2,511	174,072	69.32	-.4	-.2	+6.4	+11.9
N. Y.	36,487	3,866,128	105.96	(4)	+.6	-.9	+4.4
N. C.	19,172	966,587	50.42	+.3	+.5	+5.6	+13.7
N. Dak.	1,145	105,174	91.86	-1.4	-9.6	+2.6	+.6
Ohio	12,850	939,098	73.08	+.5	+2.3	+13.0	+19.7
Oklahoma	9,702	924,369	95.28	+.4	+.4	+6.5	+25.4
Oreg.	4,886	449,922	92.08	-1.1	+.1	+1.3	+10.8
Pa.	17,835	986,344	55.30	+.7	+1.4	+7.7	-1.8
P. R.	22,279	194,271	8.72	+.5	+.5	+.8	+.6
R. I.	2,905	250,527	86.24	-.3	+.3	+6.8	+11.5
S. C.	7,813	343,428	43.96	-.1	-2.1	+1.5	+6.2
S. Dak.	1,139	73,310	64.36	0	-.4	+2.5	+6.3
Tenn.	9,749	449,877	46.13	+.6	+.8	+15.7	+19.6
Tex.	6,831	372,009	54.46	+1.6	+1.8	+20.1	+20.9
Utah	2,442	207,494	84.97	+1.6	+11.0	+8.0	+23.9
Vt.	855	54,570	63.82	-8.3	-8.7	0	+5.7
V. I.	106	3,201	30.20	-1.9	-.7	-.9	+16.7
Va.	6,593	376,917	57.17	+.5	+4.1	+7.5	+25.5
Wash.	7,049	666,835	94.60	+.5	-4.3	+0.3	+5.8
W. Va.	7,305	307,293	41.72	(5)	+.1	+1.8	+6.2
Wis.	3,665	373,552	101.92	+1.9	-.6	+89.4	+98.0
Wyo.	529	45,446	85.91	-.9	+10.4	-.4	+21.4

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Percentage change not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients.

³ Program initiated January 1, 1960.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 15.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, November 1960¹

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		October 1960 in—		November 1959 in—		Number	Amount
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount		
Total	385,000	\$26,887,000	\$69.88	+5.5	+7.4	-6.8	-6.4
Ala.	72	904	12.56	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Alaska	215	14,524	67.55	+29.5	+32.5	+8.6	+4.1
Ariz.	3,540	174,854	49.38	+2.1	+2.1	+14.5	+22.1
Ark.	341	4,765	13.97	-.6	-7.1	+6.6	-2.0
Calif.	36,530	2,257,449	61.80	+4.8	+8.3	+10.6	+17.8
Conn.	1,504	71,999	47.87	+17.0	+21.5	+17.2	+31.7
Del.	4,647	4,343,544	73.93	+3.2	+8.6	+11.3	+13.1
D.C.	1,591	102,578	64.47	+2.2	+3.6	-1.1	+7
Fla.	1,424	104,798	73.59	+3.2	+3.4	+2.2	+2.7
Ga.	9,700	317,000	32.92	+5.4	+17.9	+18.2	+35.3
Guam	2,476	74,070	29.92	+5.4	+17.9	+18.2	+35.3
Hawaii	2	35	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Ill.	43,487	4,348,210	99.99	+5.6	+5.5	-4.9	+5.3
Ind.	19,362	732,304	37.82	+11.3	+17.4	-28.1	+28.5
Iowa	3,922	151,244	38.56	+6.2	+9.5	-2.2	+2.5
Kans.	2,521	168,271	66.75	+5.5	+8.5	+21.9	+25.5
Ky.	2,319	83,008	35.79	+11.5	+5.0	+15.3	+31.6
La.	8,214	415,460	50.58	-1.7	-1.2	-5.3	-2.1
Maine	2,171	85,174	39.23	-1.8	+12.2	-10.2	-8.0
Md.	3,003	194,201	64.67	+8.3	+8.8	+7.0	+8.7
Mass.	7,678	545,738	71.08	+2.4	+5.2	-2.5	+2
Mich.	30,425	2,945,734	96.82	+6.4	+8.0	-9.9	-10.5
Miss.	8,309	653,878	78.70	+10.5	+18.9	-25.9	-26.0
Mont.	1,019	14,967	14.69	0	-5	-7.5	-10.7
Mo.	8,694	492,698	56.67	-.9	+1.4	+3.9	-1
Mont.	1,259	60,427	48.00	+14.7	+14.7	-58.7	-70.2
Nebr.	1,122	58,466	52.11	+3	+4.9	+4.4	+11.3
Nev.	327	14,199	43.42	+7.2	+39.0	+22.9	+57.2
N. H.	890	47,280	54.08	+12.4	+18.7	+4.3	+21.4
N. J.	8,126	906,919	111.61	+4.1	+8.3	-10.7	(7)
N. Mex.	704	30,279	43.01	+3.8	-7	+33.8	+31.9
N. Y.	33,647	3,307,659	98.30	+2.5	+4.3	-3.2	+2.3
N. C.	2,184	61,084	27.97	+3.8	+6.5	+17.4	+35.3
N. Dak.	444	21,014	47.33	+31.0	+20.9	-7.1	-14.0
Ohio	36,186	2,707,693	74.83	+10.1	+11.6	-13.0	-2.2
Oklahoma	7,833	102,207	12.97	-1.1	-3.4	+12.0	+6.1
Oreg.	3,926	208,401	53.08	-7.3	-20.4	+65.0	+81.5
P. R.	41,110	3,069,833	74.13	+3.8	+4.6	-23.7	-36.8
R. I.	1,512	10,659	7.05	+7.4	+9.1	+2.0	+5.0
S. C.	2,665	195,657	73.42	+8	-2.6	-5.9	+1
S. Dak.	52,232	31.64	-3.6	+8	+25.5	+30.5	
Tenn.	7,841	32.81	+5.8	+16.0	-31.5	-27.8	
Tex.	8,500	239,000	16.50	-5	-7	+13.9	+18.3
Utah	1,833	134,623	73.44	+17.3	+23.3	-15.4	-16.9
Vt.	1,200	48,000					
V. I.	103	2,768	26.87	-3.7	-5.7	+3.0	+18.1
Va.	1,873	78,394	41.84	+5.2	+6.1	-6.9	-1
Wash.	12,134	912,143	75.17	+24.5	+26.5	+11.0	+19.3
W. Va.	2,394	72,023	30.08	+6.6	+2.2	-4	-6.7
Wis.	7,828	675,989	86.36	+11.1	+16.3	+5.6	+12.9
Wyo.	501	34,721	69.30	+34.3	+47.6	+11.6	+30.9

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated: does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only and burial only and payments for these services. Excludes Idaho; data not available.

³ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 100 cases; percentage change, on fewer than 100 cases.

⁴ About 9 percent of this total is estimated.

⁵ Partly estimated.

⁶ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁷ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁸ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

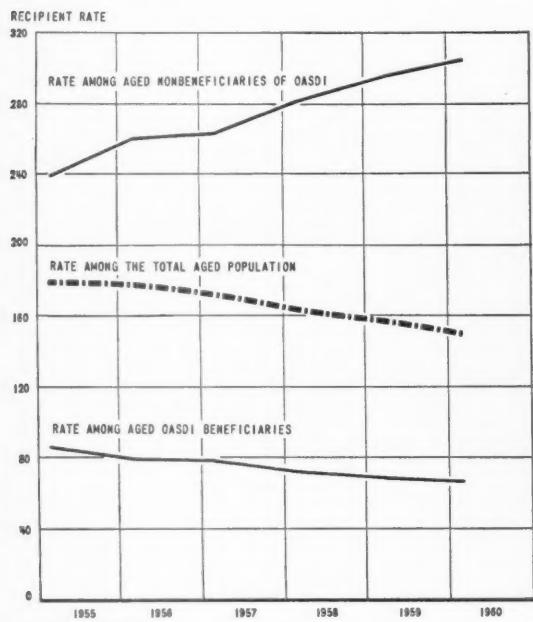
⁹ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

ERRATUM: In the article in the December 1960 BULLETIN, "Concurrent Receipt of Public Assistance and Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance," the charts on pages 14 and 16 were in-

advertently transposed and placed under the wrong titles. Because the reproduction of the chart that was on page 14 was faulty, we are reprinting both charts with their proper titles.

Page 14:

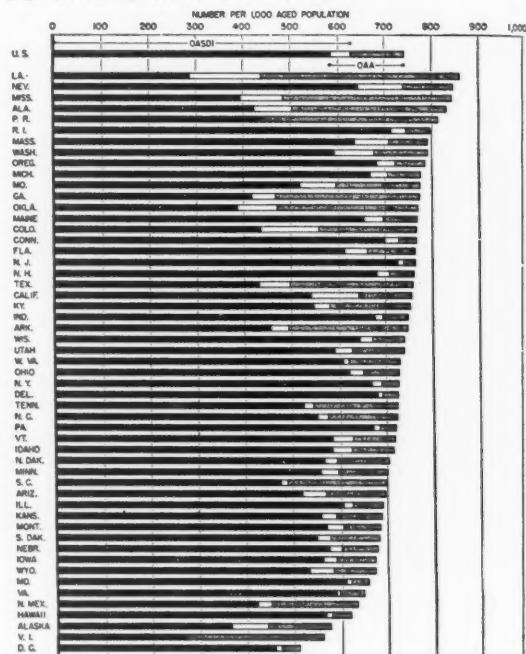
CHART 2.—Trends in OAA recipient rates¹ for the total aged population and for beneficiaries and nonbeneficiaries of OASDI, 1955-60



¹ OAA recipients per 1,000 population aged 65 and over.

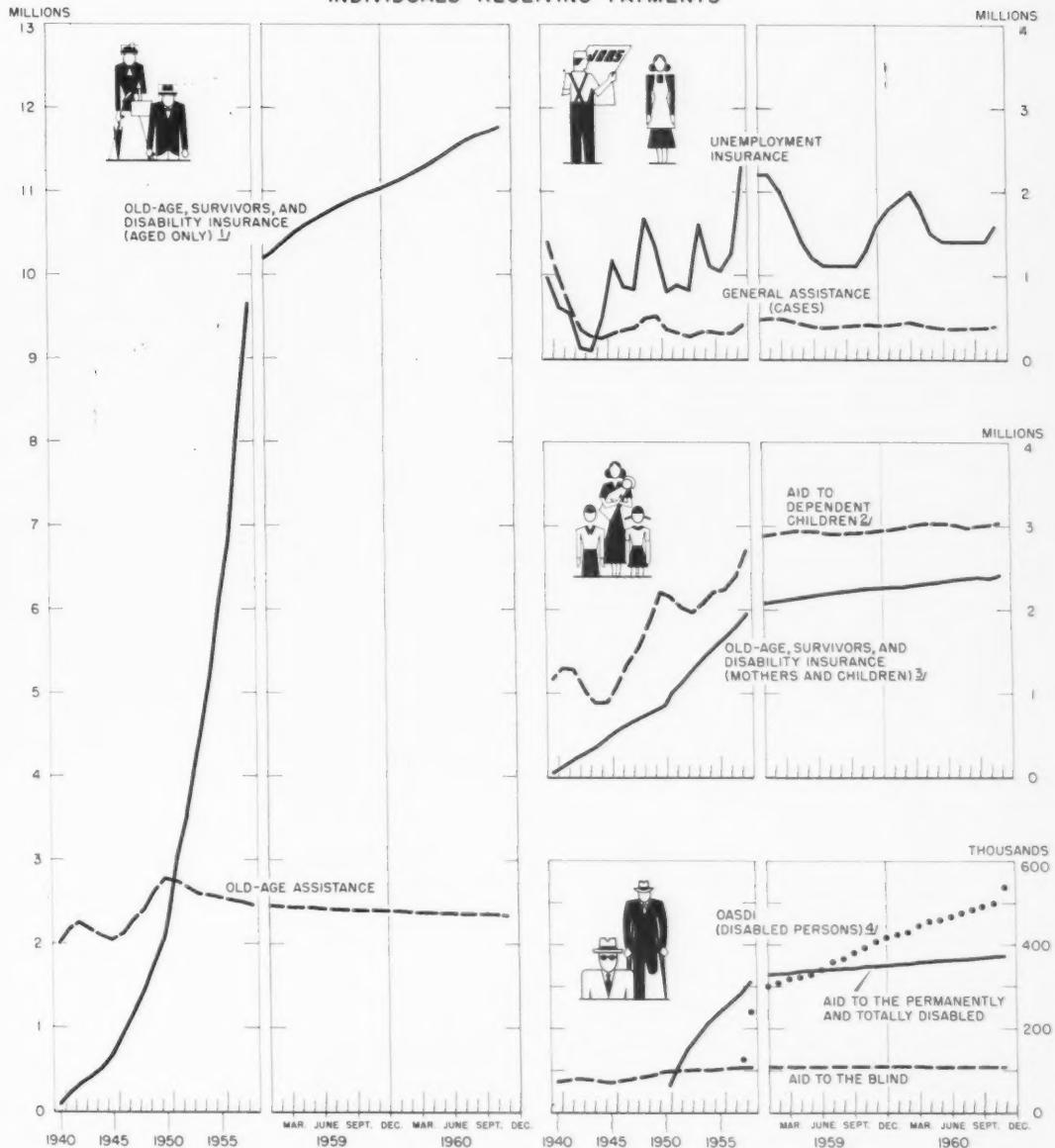
Page 16:

CHART 3.—Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving OASDI benefits, OAA payments, or both per 1,000 aged population, by State, June 30, 1959



Social Security Operations*

INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS



*Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: beneficiaries receiving monthly benefits (current-payment status); annual data represent average monthly number. Public assistance: monthly number of recipients under all State programs; annual data, average monthly number. Unemployment insurance: average weekly number of beneficiaries for the month under all State laws; annual data, average weekly number for the year.

¹ Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's,

or parent's benefit.

² Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950 partly estimated.

³ Receiving mother's benefit, wife's benefit payable to young wives with child beneficiaries in their care, or child's benefit payable to children under age 18.

⁴ Disabled workers aged 50-64 or disabled dependent children aged 18 or over of retired, disabled, or deceased workers.

NOTE: Data for payments and data for individuals receiving payments appear in alternate months.

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The SOCIAL SECURITY BULLETIN for August 1960 is a special issue commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Social Security Act. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare contributes a brief statement, and the Commissioner of Social Security looks at past progress in social security and outlines the challenges of the future. Other articles include reviews of program developments under the Social Security Act and a survey of the general social security status of the American population.

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